INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 281- BOMBAY SATURDA] NOVEMBER 17 1928 ONE ANNA

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY

You will be stirred mightily by this romance—drama of a girl who had to fight the world for her bread, and public opinion for her good name.

"ANY WOMAN"

A Paramount Picture full of tense heart-appeal——featuring the popular Star **ALICE TERRY** A Story of Beauty versus Brains—can a business, succeed only on brains? Is Beauty a handicap or a help? You will have to solve this questions when you see this fine picture.

THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES THE LATEST GAUMONT GAZETTE AND A COMEDY.

TO-NIGHT 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
17 Nov.	Ranchi ..	All	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	vessels	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..	will	10,953
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929		now	
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
2 „	Rajputana ..	sail	16,568
9 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	direct	16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 „	Morea* ..	from	10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Moontan x ..	Bombay	20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @ ..	without	16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
29 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	transhipment	16,650
18 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SHIPPING

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
1st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, rates as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about			
1928			
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia.
*19 „	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and	Japan.
21st „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan,	
1929.			
4th Jan.	Moolton ..	Colombo and	Australia.
18th „	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia.
15th „	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
17th Nov	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
19th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
21st „	Karagola ..	East and South Africa
21st „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
23rd „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th Dec.	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,,	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore.
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaka.
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO Manager.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 1½/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES Bombay

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road, Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, supject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 600 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay. J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi. Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **LIFE POLICIES**

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under **ENDOWMENT POLICIES**

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Financial Security absolute.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Wide choice of Policies.
- Low rates of premium.
- High rates of Bonus.
- Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* **Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.**

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY EDITION.

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Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 40 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be said for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE or experienced UNDERGRADUATE to work as Tutor and Companion to the Princesses. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating age, nationality, qualifications, experience and least salary acceptable to DEWAN, BANSDA STATE.

A 31364

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persian as his second Language for the M. S. M. High School, Dharampur. Apply sharp stating terms, previous experience, etc., with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, Dharampur State.

A 31365

WANTED— for overseas ENGINEERS, DOCTORS, OVERSEERS GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, MATRICULATES, CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS STOREKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS and TYPISTS, etc., LADY DOCTORS, NURSES PROFESSORS TEACHERS, PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND STATION MASTERS in India, for terms apply sharp to Box No 2204 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Send stamp for reply.

A R1287

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

TO LET—Large shed, suitable for Godowns, Metal Factory, Printing Press, Aerated Factory, Motor Garages, Mechanic Shops, or similar purposes in Girgaum locality. Apply to Mr. PARMANAND, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, between 8 and 10 a. m.

C 1283

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.

L R1285

WANTED—Rupees 5,000 to 5 lacs on first legal mortgages of properties in Bombay and Suburbs or Surat, Broach or Ahmedabad. Margin cent per cent. Only bonafide Borrowers apply to Box No. 40J Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

L R1484

EDUCATIONAL.

CAMBRIDGE SENIOR LONDON MATRIC Stepping-Stone for all Higher Examinations in England and in India. Sound instructions given only by correspondence. Success guaranteed. Fees moderate. Apply atonce for particulars with 2 annas stamps to THE PRINCIPAL Cambridge Institute, Allahabad.

M R1278.

BOOKS.

UNITED KARNATAKA—Price 1-8-0 Every thing about Karnataka, its past, present and future. Profusely illustrated and beautifully bound, with maps and charts. It is a well-thought out case for Karnataka Unification also. Karnataka Shikshana Samiti, Dharwar.

L 31354.

POPE'S "RAPE OF THE LOCK." EDITED BY PROFESSOR OZA of Junagad "with the thoroughness of a dictionary," to quote "The Occult Review" of London, which added in conclusion: "It was a pleasure to read a humorous master-piece with the prodigality of guidance afforded by Professor Oza," to whom Professor Bliss Perry of Harvard University wrote: "I hope you will let me express my admiration for the patient scholarship shown in your annotations. You have collected an extraordinarily rich mass of critical commentary and I found the notes and comment extremely suggestive." Sent V.P.P. for Rs. 3-7-0 by the AUTHOR at Junagad to customers all the world over.

L 30723A

MEDICAL

LEUCODERMA—Will afflict you no longer. Thousands of people have got rid of this hideous monster only by using our unique specifics which possess magic like power of extirpating this disease. For particulars please write to H. L. SHARMA, Old Bazar, Gurdaspur, Punjab.

M R1253

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. E. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

P

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS LTD.
Kirloskarwadi

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Business Office of the Company at Kirloskarvadi (Aundh State), District Satara, on THURSDAY, 29th November, 1928, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, made upto 31st July, 1928.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, B.A., LL.B., and Dr. D. S. Sardesai who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th day of November, 1928, to 7th day of December, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KIRLOSKAR SONS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Kirloskarvadi
(Aundh State), Dist. Satara,
8th November, 1928.

31362

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of Anatomy and Physiology of the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College to be opened at Patna in July, 1929. Pay Rs. 250—20—550—20—750 with a scale of Rs. 300—25—350—20—750 for applicants with British qualifications. Five years contract, which may be renewed if work found satisfactory with privileges of special provident fund. No pension.

Qualifications—M.R.C.V.S. or Graduate of an Indian Veterinary College.

Candidates will be required to produce certificates in original of proficiency in their respective subjects and of teaching experience and character.

The selected candidate may be required to take a course at a selected veterinary college. Applications will be received up to 23rd December, 1928, and should be addressed to

DIRECTOR,
Civil Veterinary Department,
Bihar and Orissa.
Patna,
The 8th November, 1928.

31355

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of about 867 tons of Asphaltic Cement of 25 to 30 deg. penetration suitable for use in plant hot mixed work, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 27th November, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all partners of the contrating firm should invariably be specified in the contract.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per copy, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15-11-1928.

31366

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. H. D. JASUBHAI, THE LIQUIDATOR OF VURDHMAN BROS., LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION), AND THE PROVIDENT INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, the equitable Mortgagees, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any right, title claim, demand or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, within 14 days from the date hereof. If no such claim be received as aforesaid, the sale will be completed without reference thereto and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of leasehold land containing an area of five hundred and sixty-seven square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 15 of the Nowroji Hill Estate of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on the South by a passage fifteen feet in width, on the West by land of the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust proposed to be laid out as a play-ground and on the North by Plot No. 14 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Mahomedally Abdullaly, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3184 and Cadastral Survey No. 1721, Mandvi Division, together with the buildings thereon, consisting partly of a ground floor and four upper floors, which said premises are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3735, 3736 (1), 3736 (2) and 3737, Street Nos. 23, 25, 25A. 25B and 27. (These premises are held under a Lease dated 28th August, 1923, from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust for 999 years commencing 1st May, 1918, at the yearly rental of Rs. 2,808 payable quarterly and subject to the terms and conditions therein mentioned.)

Dated this 17th day of November, 1928.

Messrs. DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
"Ismail Building",
Hornby Road, Fort.

31358

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION. — BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1928 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of November, 1928, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 22nd day of October, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2949 of 1926.

Messrs. TEJMAL BHAGCHAND AND COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

LAXMIBAI, widow of Narayan Tukaram ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1928, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Narayan Tukaram, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the twentieth day of October, 1926, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1928.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

31360

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI
AND
HIS TEACHINGS.
BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, he life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.

To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

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It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

J.-1. Testimonial No. 1349.

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Do you wish to know HOW you can be successful in your desires?

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ZANDU'S
Draksha-Asava

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That Acts At Once

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To miss to repent
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
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EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming next Saturday—
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TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.**

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Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
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The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s
BRAND NEW HISTORICAL & MYTHOLOGICAL FILM

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An Episode in Maratha History

Will be screened from
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THROUGHOUT THE WEEK!
AT THE
NOVELTY CINEMA
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This Immortal Episode in Maratha History on the Screen!

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SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK!
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MISS SHAKUNTALA THEMBI

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produced at Kohinoor Studio under the personal directorial supervision of
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from the story written by
Mr. WADIA.

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MILTON SILLS Tremendous as SEA HAWK; ENID BENNETT, LLOYD HUGHES, WALLACE BEERY and 5,000 in cast!
The thrilling adventures of the Boldest and most dashing Pirate Sheik of the Barbary coast!
The Picture play Supreme!!
THIS WEEK THE OUTSTANDING DRAMA OF THE SCREEN TO-NIGHT!

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If you long for the open road or yearn for the deep sea trail, where untold adventure and romance unfold before you—with the love of combat and the glory of conquest—you will live it all with the Hawk of the Sea, the most daring gentleman pirate that ever walked a wave washed Deck!

Note the change of timings. Daily 4 Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m. Sat. & Sun. at 3 p.m.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.

COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1928.
TO-NIGHT Every day During THIS WEEK
Specially arranged for "KARTIKI EKADASHI"

"SHREE KRISHNA NARADI" OR "HOW SAGE NARAD WAS OUTWITTED"

A mythological subject full of Love and devotion, crammed with mirth provoking incidents from start to finish. See how Sage Narad was humbled by the miraculous power of Lord Shree Krishna.

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"BLACK PIRATE"
featuring DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

LEAGUE STANDS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

India's gain by Association

NINTH SESSION'S SUCCESS

The English mail steamer "Ranpura" which arrived in Bombay on Friday morning brought back to India many a distinguished person, among whom were H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal, H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, H. H. the Tikka Raja of Kapurthala, H. H. the Yuveraja of Mysore, H. H. the Maharani of Baroda, Sir K. V. Reddy, Bishop Whitehead and Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society.

Sir Kurma Venkat Reddy of Madras who had been to Europe to attend the ninth session of the League of Nations at Geneva as one of the members of the Indian Delegation, arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the English mail-boat "Ranpura". Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative Sir Kurma summed up his general impressions about the League by an observation that India stood to gain by her association with the League of Nations, which was an institution for bringing about international peace and good-will.

A SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

Asked about his impressions of the League's deliberations, Sir Kurma observed that the ninth session of the Assembly was quite a success. He did not agree with Mr. Bernard Shaw who stated that the League of Nations was a farce. The Indian Delegation did its bit, and its leader Lord Lytton was very considerate and consulted the members almost at every step. They had several meetings with the British Delegation and other Empire delegations. Lord Lytton's final speech on the finances of the League was well received both in Geneva and in England, and did excellent service to this country. The most important part of the work of the League was done in private conference. The questions of Reparations and the evacuation of the Rhineland were discussed by the representatives of the Great Powers at the residence of the British Delegation.

Sir K. V. Reddy, proceeding, said that he was decidedly of the opinion that India would be greatly benefited by her membership of the League. It was an advantage that India should be constantly before the eyes of the world. Her representatives by coming into contact with the leaders of public opinion and statesmen and politicians of the various countries, should get opportunities to widen their outlook. The very fact that India was a member of the League was bound to exercise a certain amount of influence on the British Parliament in accelerating the speed of India reaching the state of being an independent self-governing country just as Canada or Australia was.

LEAGUE'S OUTSTANDING WORK.

In his opinion, the private discussions regarding reparations and the evacuation of the Rhineland formed the outstanding work of the League. Secondly, the preparation of the drafts of model multilateral treaties of mutual assistance was another important piece of work. The League also recommended that a convention be drawn up embodying a scheme for giving financial assistance to any State that was a victim to aggression. The sacrifices which India made in losing enormous sums of money in pursuance of her agreement to reduce the opium production created a great impression upon the representatives of the various nations who attended the Assembly.

Asked whether the League would be able to solve the disarmament problem on which the peace of the world depended to a great extent, Sir Kurma replied that it was a difficult problem. Great Britain had interests almost throughout the world, and any disarmament on her part must be consistent with her obligations to protect the shores of the various parts of the Empire. Secondly, it must not be forgotten that the United States of America was not a member of the League though the Kellogg Pact stood to her credit, but the world was beginning to realise that disarmament must be effected sooner or later consistently with safety and there was no other organisation or institution better fitted to undertake that task and eventually to succeed than the League.

DOMINION STATUS V. INDEPENDENCE.

Adverting to the controversy that is going on in India about Dominion Status and Independence, Sir Kurma observed that the memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission by the South Indian Liberal Federation, of which he was one of the members, distinctly favoured Dominion Status, and he could not agree with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who had started the Independence for India League. Coming from the League of Nations and having seen something of the various parts of the Empire, Sir Kurma was bound to say that both England and India had something to gain by being parts of the same Empire. He was, however, as insistent as others for the grant of complete Responsible Government to India as soon as possible.

BEZWADA CONFERENCE

RT. REV. BISHOP TO ATTEND

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Whitehead, ex-Lord Bishop of Madras, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, said he and Mrs. Whitehead have come to India, among other things, to attend the Conference on the work of the Church of England among Depressed classes, which is to take place at Bezwada, Madras Presidency, three weeks hence. Bishop and Mrs. Whitehead also look forward to the pleasure of meeting their old friends in Madras where they had spent the major part of their lives in missionary activities. Mrs. Whitehead used to be a leading figure in the South, the field of social and educational reform, while Bishop Whitehead has endeared himself to the people of India by his stout and courageous championship of the rights of Indians in South Africa.

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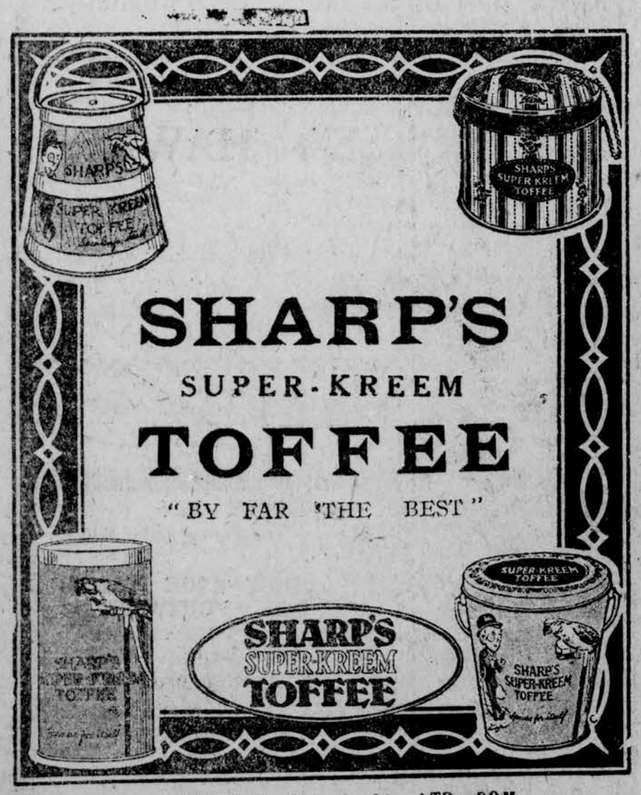

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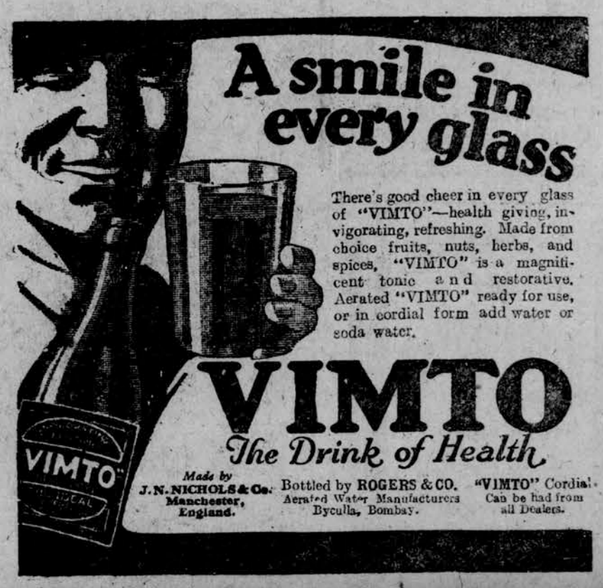

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

DULL AND FEATURELESS—RANGE 10 POINTS—ABSENCE OF OUTSIDE BUSINESS—OPERATORS HOLDING ALOOF—HEDGE SELLING ABSORBED BY TRADE BUYING—UNDERTONE HEALTHY — MARKET AWAITS FRESH DEVELOPMENTS —FUTURES 5 TO 3 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 15.

The New York futures market was dull and featureless with a small turn-over of business. Prices fluctuated within a range of 10 points. There is marked absence of outside speculative business and professional operators are holding aloof. Small hedge selling is well absorbed by trade and the market displayed healthy undertone. The week-end figures are expected bullish and the general idea is inclined to await fresh developments. All know factors regarding supply and demand are discounted. Improved consumption by U. S. mills failed to stimulate demand. Southern hedge selling is gradually diminishing. Yet there is no inducement to buy cotton. The general idea is inclined for materially higher prices in the long run and it can be said that purchases of a fairly good volume have already taken place. We believe the situation is becoming more two-sided and as long as the present see-saw state of price movement exists, only scalping business will prove profitable. The future course of the market entirely depends upon the prospective situation of Dry goods market, which are becoming quiet.

The market opened at a decline of 8 points and a further decline of 3 points culminated the weakness with January 19.43 at 10.05 a.m. Thereafter prices assumed somewhat steadier tendency a little before the close, the highest price for January, namely 19.53, was recorded. The market lost 4 good points and closed at a net decline of 5 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 19.70c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 7 points. Spot cotton rices were reduced by 6 points to 18.76c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

A. Norden and Co.—"Expect bullish week-end figures. Acts well."

From New York:—"Dull and featureless but no pressure. Expect general tendency to be upward and would prefer to be operating on the bull side."

"Cotton piece-goods quiet and a shade easier. Yarn market active and slightly easier."

Reuter:—"Market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude."

N. Y. December Highest 19.58 —.03, Lowest 19.50 —.11.

N. Y. January Highest 19.53 (2-43 p.m.), Lowest 19.43 (10-05 a.m.).

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 15.	
December	19.56	—.05
January	19.49	—.05
March	19.50	—.05
May	19.40	—.05
July	19.24	—.03
Middling Spot	19.70	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 15.	
January	18.92	—.07
March	18.95	—.07
Middling Spot	18.76	—.06

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1928	1927-28
Receipts to date 15/11/28	4823000	4727000
Receipts Yesterday 15/11/28	49000	54000
Exports to date 25/11/28	2974000	2773000
Stock at Ports 9/11/28	2161000	2492000
Stock at Interior Towns 9/11/28	1051000	1259000
Stock at Liverpool 9/11/28	614000	910000
Visible Supply 9/11/28	4955000	5831000
Quantity in Sight 9/11/28	6811000	7206000

NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 15.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	19.48
March	19.48
May	19.37
New York, Noon Call:—	
January	19.47
March	19.46
May	19.35
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—	
January	18.91
March	18.83
May	18.84

LIVERPOOL

NARROW TRADING—SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—FUTURES 7 TO 3 POINTS LOWER—SALES 6,000 BALES — EGYPTIAN FUTURES EASY—19 TO 22 POINTS DOWN.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points in sympathy with over-night disappointing American cables. There was scattered selling and by noon prices registered a further decline of 1 point. During the afternoon trading was narrow and prices moved within a narrow range. Opening New York cables encouraged increased offerings and the market closed easy at a decline of 7 points for near months and 3 points for distant deliveries. Spot sales amounted to 6,000 bales and Middling American spot prices declined 8 points to 10.54d. per lb.

East Indian spot cotton prices were reduced by 5 points and sales of 250 bales were recorded. Empire cotton futures ruled quiet and declined 7 points with January 10.14 and May 10.13.

There was considerable selling pressure in Egyptian futures which resulted in a decline of 19 to 22 points. Sakellaridis F. G. F. spot prices declined 15 points to 18 cents.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, dated 15th instant, 2-40 p.m.:—

"Steady undertone and lacks speculative activity. We continue to think that present prices are safe."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"New York cables trade demand America slackening."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 15. Opening.	Closing.	
November		10.14	—.06
December		10.15	—.06
January	10.15	10.12	—.03
February		10.11	—.07
March	10.14	10.11	—.07
April		10.11	—.06
May	10.14	10.11	—.06
June		10.06	—.05
July	10.09	10.06	—.05
August		9.98	—.05
September		9.92	—.04
October	9.86	9.84	—.04
November		9.79	—.04
Middling Spot		10.54	—.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 15. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 15.	
Seinde, Fully Good	7.20	—.05
Seinde, Fine	7.45	—.05
Seinde, Superfine	7.70	—.05
Bengal, Good	6.95	—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.20	—.05
Bengal, Fine	7.45	—.05
Oomra, Good	7.45	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	7.75	—.05
Oomra, Fine	8.05	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.70	—.05
Broach, Fine	8.95	—.05
Broach, Superfine	9.20	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 15.	
November	17.11	—.19
December	17.35	—.21
January	17.45	—.21
February	17.45	—.21
March	17.65	—.22
April	17.65	—.2
May	17.85	—.21
June	17.85	—.21
July	18.08	—.21
August	18.08	—.21
September	18.08	—.21
October	18.13	—.21
November	18.14	—.22
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.00	—.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 15. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	45,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	41,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 15.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	26-3/4
Forward	26-1-3/16

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The local market opened at Rs. 354 for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 355/8 on scattered buying. There was considerable liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 353/- Liverpool opened unchanged and subsequently improved 3 points. Rates at 4-15 p.m. were as under:

Broach A.-M.	354	4	0
Oomra D.-J.	317	4	0
Bengal D.-J.	286	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

The forward market opened for Broach at Rs. 354 but declined on local operators selling. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. 353/8.
Oomra D./J. 317.
Bengal D./J. 285/6.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

	Bombay, Nov. 16.
Linseed, May	10/12/9
Wheat, Jan.	8/10/9
Wheat, May	8/2/3

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 15.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £22.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2.
National Bank £53.
Eastern Bank £7-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £89-3/8.
Conversion Loan £78-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £103.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £54.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1/8.
Consols £55-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £101-5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-5/8.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 15.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 15.

Interest, Day, to Day Loans 3-5/8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/8 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Nov. 15.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-1/4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.54
T.T. Berlin on London	25.19
T.T. Paris on London	124.08
T.T. London on Prague	163.56

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

	London, Nov. 15
Total Bullion	£162,500,000
Public Deposits	£15,500,000
Other Deposits	£99,400,000
Government Securities	£44,400,000
Other Securities	£39,500,000
Notes and Coin	£48,900,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£262,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	42.51 p. c.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers January 45/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Value Nov.-Dec. 43/9.
Wheat, South Australian Parcels.—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Jan. 42/-.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels:—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt. 12/7-1/2.
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 12/7-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12/8-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12/9-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 18.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

London Ready 26/10.
London Forward 26/11.
America Cent 58/5.
China op. 2/7/12 cl. 2/7/12.
Ready 60/6.

Kartik	60/5	60/6	60/5	60/6
Tejimundi	+ 7			
Mangsor	60/9	60/10	60/9	60/10
Tejimundi	/15/			

GOLD.

Ready 21/5/6
Kartik 21/5.
Mangsor 21/5.
National City 21/8/6.
N. Manordass 21/8.
N. Motilal 21/5/6.

THE SEEDS TRADING COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 16

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs 48/12, highest Rs. 48/14, lowest Rs. 48/10/9, closing Rs. 48/11/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/6/6, highest Rs. 4/6/1-1/2, closing Rs. 4/6/9.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery Rs. 53/14/6, highest Rs. 54, closing Rs. 53/14/6.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company Ltd.)
EX-GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 645 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake ready Rs. 160 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

	Bombay, Nov. 16. Cwts.
Wheat	146
Linseed	2,469
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	150
Gingellyseeds	3,740
Groundnuts	16,720
Castorseed	1,091
Rice	38,128
Myrabollams	3,206
Cottonseed	19,236
Mowraseed	254
Gram	720
Jowar	1,270
Maize	239
Barley	299
Bajree	2,397
Coal	3,725 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Ready prices have dropped by about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled steady and prices record a drop of about 1/2 anna per cwt.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/10 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. "Howara" Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov/Dec. Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Bengal, 286 D.-J.
Broach 354 A.-M.
Umra 317 D.-J.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	299	294	289
Sindh	299	294	289
Punjab	297	292	287
Rajputana	299	294	289
Umra No. 3	327	317	305

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

300 Toyomankwa, Parbhani, 265.
100 Toyomankwa, Parbhani, 265.
100 P. Crystal & Co., Pachora, 288.
100 N. Fatehalli, Chitorgarh, 270.
200 Hindustan Mill, Bengal 258/259.
100 E. D. Sassoon & Co., Africa, 535.
100 Langli & Co., Upland, 354.
100 A. Damodar & Co., Khandwa, 270.
100 A. Damodar & Co., Dhamangaon, 312.
100 Swadeshi Mill, Khandesh, 245.
100 Japan T. & Co., Bengal, 271.
100 Japan T. & Co., Indore, 259.
100 Japan T. & Co., Harsud, 260.
100 Japan T. & Co., Rajputana, 261.
100 Japan T. & Co., Purna, 263.
100 Currimbhai Mill, Parghani, 291.
100 Y. Madhavjee & Co., Rajpipla, 380.
100 Y. Madhavjee & Co., Mugivi, 271.
100 R. Motichand & Co., Dhulia, 265.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, JOHN & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car. — Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF.

THE
Bombay Mutual Life
Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)

IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders: therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies. — And at Rs. 15/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long tried specifics of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.

Teryaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury No trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.

Sajan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.

Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)—Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times Price Rs. 2 only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA, KAVIRAT
Darulsehat (Regd.) Gujrat, (PUNJAB.)

Scorpion Poison's Wonderful Cure.

Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion's sting when only by holding our Butee (antidote) effects a charming cure in 2 minutes. Annas 8 for one butee. Re. 1 As. 2 for 3 butees. Postage extra. Mrs. George Lee of Hyderabad D.) writes "Your Butees are very praiseworthy." Dr. BHAISHANKAR J. VAID, Shop 55, (D), Kandewadi Bombay, No. 4.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS

Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, per carat

For Full Particulars Apply to:—
American Chemical Diamonds Co
3, General Muthiah Mudali Street,
Tel: "Thejus." MADRAS.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Rise in Bank Rate to 6 P. C.

HEAVY CLOTH SALES IMPARTED STRENGTH TO MILL SHARES

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY Monetary conditions have distinctly improved this week and there have been borrowers of call funds to-wards the close at 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. The trade demand shows an increment of about Rs. 166 lacs. The rise in the bank rate from 5 to 6 per cent is largely seasonal and has been anticipated for some time. It is generally understood that the total requirements for financing trade during the coming season will approximate 40 crores of rupees and it is felt by the market that this can be met by borrowing Rs. 12 crores against Inland bills discounted under the provisions of the Paper Currency Act. Furthermore, it is likely that an expansion of currency against gold securities will occur after the middle the next month. These two sources of supply should prove adequate for all seasonal needs. The present low cash balance of the bank is therefore regarded with no misgivings. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—one month 3 3/4 per cent. Two months 4 1/4 per cent. 3 & 4 months 4 3/4 per cent & six months 5 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 9th November shows a large decrease of Rs. 403.63 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank which now amount to Rs. 14,56,56,000 as compared with Rs. 24.69 crore at this time last year. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 20.50 lacs and by Rs. 41.73 lacs, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 13.89 lacs. Government deposits fell by Rs. 242.99 lacs to Rs. 4.16 crores, probably due to payments for the beginning of the month and sterling purchases. Other deposits are down by Rs. 119.33 lacs to Rs. 72.22 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 18.80, a decrease of 4.15 per cent under last week. The Bank rate has been raised from 5 to 6 per cent effective 15th November 1928.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

The gilt-edged market still presents no interesting features with most transactions centering in 3 1/2 per cent Paper. Former money and unloading by bulls occasioned an all round set-back in prices. 3 1/2 per cent Paper declined to Rs. 72-15 and 1945-55 Loan to Rs. 105-7. 5 per cent Loans, 1935 and 1933, were quiet at Rs. 100-10 and Rs. 101-6. 5 per cent Bonds, 1930 and 1931, changed hands at Rs. 102 and Rs. 103 and 1932 at Rs. 104. 6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan remains unchanged at Rs. 109-10. 4 per cent 60-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 85-1 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93-1. 4 1/2 per cent 1934 Bonds were placed at Rs. 97-6 and 1955-60 Loan at Rs. 94-2.

A press communique of the 14th instant states that the total amounts tendered were Rs. 38,25,000 of 3 months' bills and Rs. 8,25,000 of 6 months' billls. Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98-12-0 and above aggregating Rs. 24,25,000 and for 6 months' bills at Rs. 97-8 and above aggregating Rs. 7,50,000 were accepted, the total amount of accepted tenders being Rs. 31,75,000. Lower tenders were rejected. Average rates of tenders accepted are Rs. 98-12-2 and Rs. 97-8 for 3 and 6 months' bills respectively. Tenders for Rs. 50 lacs of 3 and 6 months' bills will be received on Tuesday the 20th and payment for the same to be made on Friday the 23rd Novr. 1928.

The currency return of the 7th instant indicates a decline of Rs. 64.34 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 184.01 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have also fallen b Rs. 68.03 lacs and Rs. 6.81 lacs to Rs. 103.13 crores and Rs. 2.95 crores respectively. Gold coin and bullion remain unmoved at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.82 as against 73.97 a week ago.

EXCHANGE There is no alteration in the steady tone lately manifest in sterling exchange, with sellers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6-1/16d and buyers at 1s. 6-3/32d. Firmer money, sales by exporters and the allotment by Government of only 7.2 per cent of the tenders at 1/6-1/16 have been the chief factors. The present Government buying rate for intermediates is 1s. 6-3/32d. The enquiry for all remittances still shows no betterment. It may be noted in this connection that the discount on sovereigns shipped form Durban has now been reduced from 1/4 per cent to 1/8 per cent and as a consequence anticipated heavy shipments to Madras are not likely to occur even with the advantage of cheaper freight at 1/2 per cent. In view of the above the upper gold point is slightly over 1/6-1/8. The following are the forward rates November December 1/6-1/16, January 1/6-3/32, February 1/6-1/16, March 1/6-1/32 and April 1/6.

The dollar sterling quotation continues steady at 84-84-13/16. French francs appreciated to 124.05. The Belga is unchanged at 34.89 and the Italian lira at 92.55.

On the 14th November tenders to the amount of £50,000 at 1/6-3/32 and £18,150,000 at 1/6-1/16 were received. Tenders at 1/6-3/32 were accepted in full and those at 1/6-1/16 were allotted approximately 7.2 per cent £1 1/2 million will be offered for tender on Thursday the 22nd Novr. on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD. This market still shows no signs of activity with the rate for ready virtually unchanged at Rs. 21-5-6 per tola. The daily offtake is again reported at some 8000 tolas with stocks estimated in the neighbourhood of 3 1/2 lacs tolas including 70,000 sovereigns. Ready sovereigns remain steady at Rs. 13-5-9 and delivery 24th December Rs. 13-5-6. In London the quotation for gold remained unaltered at 84s.11 1/2. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-5-3 for ready. 28th November and 27th December settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £45,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £139,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 42,10,059 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

SILVER. There have been no outstanding features in the silver market during the period under report and the price of ready is almost unaltered at Rs. 60-3 per 100 tolas. Conditions in Shanghai were quiet, local speculators were comparatively inactive and foreign banks evinced little interest. As a result of upcountry demand for Divali (Hindu New Year), the average offtake has increased to some 100 bars a day, but stocks remain large at about 8000 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London moved between 2s.7-13/16d and 2s. 7-11/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-13/16d and 26-11/16d for ready and 26-7/8d and 26 3/4d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-7 and Rs. 60-2 for ready, Rs. 60-9 and Rs. 60-4 for 1st December settlement and Rs. 60-12 and Rs. 60-8 for 2nd January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £17,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £561,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 786 bars and Rs. 81,844 in coin. This week's shipment from London is about £10,000 to Bombay and £245,000 to China, option Bombay.

SHARES:—There has been a healthier undertone in the sharemarket this week. Reported heavy sales in the cloth market imparted strength to the cotton mill section and most shares registered some advances. Bombay Dyeings improved from Rs. 841/4 to Rs. 878/12 but closed at Rs. 867/8. Centurys rose from Rs. 391/4 to Rs. 415 closed at Rs. 411/4. The following are the fluctuations in some of the headers Central India Rs. 508/12-512/8-507/8. Crescent Rs. 140-147/8-145-; Fazulbhoy Rs. 780-805-797/8-; Indian Bleaching Rs. 238/12-246/4-243/12-; Indore Malwa Rs. 373/12-376/4-375. Kohinoor Rs. 208/12-222/8-216/4-; New Great Rs. 226/4 238/12-236/4-; Pearls Rs. 498/12-515-510-Simplex Rs. 75-82/8-80-; and Swadeshi Rs. 458/12xd-465-460-.

The miscellaneous section was well supported and a number of favourites appreciated substantially. Tata Iron Ordys improved to Rs. 83/- and Defds. to Rs. 300 Andhra Valleys were down to Rs. 657/8, while Hydros kept steady at Rs. 1170. Alcocks rose from Rs. 350 to Rs. 357/8. Bombay Burma trading shares advanced substantially from Rs. 792/8 to Rs. 846/4 owing to Rs. 30 dividend having been declared. Bombay Trams steadied from Rs. 146/14 to Rs. 148/12. Steam shares show no particular change, the closing quotation of Bombay Steams being Rs. 265xd and Scindias Rs. 13/8. Cement shares maintained steadiness with but narrow fluctuations Bundi Cements closed at Rs. 23/6 and Indian cements at Rs. 377/8. Katn Ordys and Defds are almost unchanged at Rs. 273/12 and Rs. 980. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij are quoted at Rs. 922/8, Gujarat railways at Rs. 93 and Sind Light at Rs. 140.

Imperial Bank shares continue steady at Rs. 1495 and Contributories at Rs. 371/4. Bank of India shares are quoteid at Rs. 97/12 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/8.

YARN MARKET REPORT

Looking to the continued depression in the Textile Trade during the last several months the turnover on Sunday night on the Diwali occasion can be said to be somewhat satisfactory and the New Year can be said to have begun with confidence and more hopeful outlook amongst the dealers. The total sales by several mills in well known chapps is estimated at about 8,000 bales most of which consist of 2s. to 10-1/2s. whereas the sale in finer counts has been extremely poor. The rates realised by the mills cannot be said to be attractive but in most cases they are paying to some extent. On the whole the undertone has been rather optimistic and as the cotton prices have remained very steady during the week, they have considerably helped in producing more confidence amongst the dealers who have purchased in coarser counts mostly of a speculative nature with a view to replace them in the upcountry markets particularly during the coming cold weather. It is believed that the worst has been over and as cotton prices are not expected to undergo a serious decline during the remaining season, purchases at the present level of prices and in well known chapps will not result into a loss if there will not be sufficient profits. There has not been yet much improvement in demand from various consuming districts in the upcountry markets but it is hoped that with steadiness in cotton there will be gradual improvement in demand. The production in the mills is not yet sufficient and as there are no big stocks in the upcountry markets the future outlook has been calculated to be more encouraging.

ENGLISH YARNS. Forward business with Manchester on the New Year eve has been rather restricted on account of hight prices in Manchester in sympathy with cotton. Spot sales have been restricted on account of poor demand and Japanese competition.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS. There has been a turnover of about 500 packages only on the New Year eve particularly in Mercerised yarns and also in single and twofold yarns. Import houses have not been able to make sales freely due to very unfavourable exchange and firm cotton prices. Spot prices have remained rather firm to advancing and although there his not been much turnover at increased prices the undertone has been distinctly hopeful.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS. Spot prices have shown further decline and in the declining prices demand has been very poor. There has been some important forward lots booked for distant shipments at attractive prices in the hopes of getting profits when the present high priced stocks are exhausted. It is also believed that there will be some improvement in demand after sometime as soon as prices becomes steady.

INDIAN YARNS. Our mills are still experiencing some difficulty from labour troubles in one form or another and the clouds of mill strike are not yet cleared. The Strike Enquiry Committee have been conducting their investigations and the public have been eagerly awaiting their report.

The Bombay mills have to stand in competition from the Japanese and English yarns, from the upcountry mills particularly in the north on account of comparatively lower prices at which they have been selling their yarns in the nearer markets. Some of the Bombay yarns are difficult to sell at reasonable prices on account of those internal competition and it is apprehended that the Bombay mills will have to suffer heavily on account of the recent mill strike.

Demand from upcountry markets is yet not very satisfactory but it is believed that with steady cotton in the next few days there will be gradual improvement in demand and with more confidence amongst the upcountry buyers the position is expected to remain healthy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper is 72|14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921-36 Rs. 93-8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/4

4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/1.

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/6.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. Rs. 81|14.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 100/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/5.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101|14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102|15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104.

6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109|10.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/14.

4 per cent Municipal due 1971 Rs. 81/14.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 110|2.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101.

Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72|13|0 1945-55 Rs. 105|4|0.

Tone of Market:—Easier.

Tone of Silver:—Dull. India and China were buyers at lower rate. Continent sold. America offered silver at fixing.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 1|32 D D 1|6 1|16.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 3|32 Mid. Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Bank Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 Nov.

NEW YORK—

B. C. T T 275 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 273-3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2.

PARIS—

Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.

JAPAN—

Banks Selling T T 127-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 122.

HONGKONG—

Banks Selling D D 138.

SHANGHAI—

Banks Selling D D 177. 1|4.

SINGAPORE—

Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.

JAVA:—

Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.

CROSS RATE:—

New York|London 4.84-7|8 15th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7-3|4 16th inst.
London|Japan 1|10 15|16 15th inst.
London|Paris 124.10 15th inst.
London|Belgium 34.890 15th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.18-1|2 15th inst.
London|Italy 92.55 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 15th inst., £4-4-11-1|2 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-3|4 15th inst. 26 11|16 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 13|16 15th inst., 26-3|4 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58 5|16 15th inst., 58-1|4 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-1|2 per 15th inst., 4-3|8 per cent. 14th inst.
London Disdounts 6 Mos. 4-1|2 per cent. 15th inst. 4-1|2 per cent 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-3|4 per cent.
3 mos. 4-1|4 per cent.
6 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Tighter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3 months discounts 4-3/8 per cent
6 months discounts 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3-3|4 per cent.
One month 3-3/4 per cent.
Three months 4-1/4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—In fair demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec-Jan. £8-13-9.
Castorseed, Bombay Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Nov.-Dec. £1712-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Nov--Dec £19-6-3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Ib., Spot Sellers 0|8 7|16.

(Continued from page 6)

Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 705.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25 435.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley Q. (1000) 4 p.c. 655.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, X.D. 148/2.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12. 1171-4.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 30. 1171/4.
Tata Power O, (1000) 520.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 2? 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 526

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Further Long Liquidation

MARKET ACTS WELL

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Cotton mill shares opened rather quiet at unchanged prices but declined somewhat on long liquidation. At the decline there was some covering which completely wiped out the early decline. Rumours of strike in local mills stimulated selling pressure and prices lost few points. The undertone was fairly good and to-day's weakness does not count more than natural reaction and it looks further recession from present level will induce impressive buying. The activity was centred in Bombay Dyeings, Century and Fazal. Tata Iron shares displayed considerable activity and prices improved to a new high level, but declined during the later part of the session in sympathy with weakness of older scrips. Bulls and Bears are battling for supremacy. There was some liquidation in Burmah shares today. There was extensive unloading in Indian Cement shares. Andhra shares ruled weak. Tata Hydros. also fluctuated both ways and finally closed quiet.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 866/4 and after declining to Rs. 863/12 advanced to Rs. 868/12 but closed easy at Rs. 861/4. Fazal opened weak at Rs. 792/8 and after declining to Rs. 791/4 advanced to Rs. 797/8 but eased off to Rs. 789/6 and closed at Rs. 790. Pearls opened at Rs. 510/4 and declined to Rs. 506/4. A rally followed which hardened to Rs. 511/4 but again prices dwindled to Rs. 501/4 and recovered to Rs. 505 by the close. Century opened at Rs. 408/12 and made way to Rs. 413/8 when selling pressure depressed to Rs. 406 and closed at Rs. 408/12. Nagpur fluctuated between Rs. 598/12 and Rs. 506/4. New Great opened at Rs. 237/8 and fluctuated within Rs. 2 and closed at Rs. 237/8. Kohinoor was spinning round Rs. 215. Colaba was quoted 138/12. Crescent opened at Rs. 142/8 and closed at Rs. 143/12. Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 375 and closed at Rs. 373/12. E. D. Sassoon shares opened at As. 9/6 and closed at As. 9/9. Jamshed Mills were realized at Rs. 35. Minarwa were sold at Rs. 76 Luxmi opened at Rs. 1510 and gained Rs. 5.

Tata Iron and Steel Defd. shares opened at Rs. 301/4 and improved to Rs. 302/8 but declined to Rs. 300/6. A steady bull support advanced prices to Rs. 309/6 but again declined and closed at Rs. 302/8. Ordinary opened at Rs. 83 and declined to Rs. 82/10. At this level good support hardened prices to Rs. 84 but again declined to Rs. 82/12 and closed at Rs. 83. 1st Pref. were done at Rs. 136 and Second Pref. were sold at Rs. 88. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 842/8 and after declining to Rs. 840 improved to Rs. 844/6. At this level selling pressure increased and closed at Rs. 838/12. Indian Cements opened at Rs. 377/8 and after declining to Rs. 376/4, an attempt was made for a rise which resulted in a rise to Rs. 377/8. Heavy liquidation followed a sharp decline to Rs. 367/7 when covering supported prices and closed at Rs. 371/12. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1170 and advanced Rs. 5 but soon declined to Rs. 1170 and closed at Rs. 1171/4. Business in the following shares was done at the prices given below together with opening and closing. New Mofussil Press Rs. 602/8. Gujarat Rails Rs. 937. Sialkot Rvs. Rs. 99. Central Provinces at Rs. 100/8. India Bank at Rs. 97/8. Imperial Bank Rs. 1497/8. New issues Rs. 371/4. Union Bank Rs. 3/11. Central Bank Rs. 660, 655. Tata Power Ordinary Rs. 660, 565. Tata Power Ordinary 522/8. Pref. 922/8, 930. Surat Elec. Rs. 142/8. Poona Pref. Rs. 100/8. Katni 1st Pref. Rs. 106 Puniab Cement Ordi. Rs. 15/14. Pref. Rs. 13/12. New India Ince. Rs. 24/12, Rs. 25. Jupiter Rs. 12/10. 12/12. Scindia Rs. 13/7, 12/13. Tata Oil Rs. 29/8, 30. Bombay Telephones Rs. 53/8. Bombay Burma New Rs. 300. B. B. Petrol Rs. 4/12/6. Indian Bleaching Rs. 242/8, 240. Alcock Rs. 357/8, 356/4, Trams Rs. 148/12, 148/2. Bombay Steams Rs. 265, 262/8. Bundi Rs. 23/4, 22/14. Central India Mining Rs. 13. Shivrajpur Rs. 29. Sassoon Silk Rs. 73/8.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Bombay Dyeing 866, 65, 67, 61.
Century 410, 12, 8.
Colaba 138.
Crescent 141, 45.
Fazal 791, 94, 97, 90.
Indore 375, 73.
Madhowji 55.
Nagpur 506.
New Great 236, 35.
Pearl 507, 8, 6, 3, 5.
Simplex 80, 78, 80.
Swadeshi 460, 58.
Burma 842, 40, 43, 38.
Hydro. 1168, 67, 72, 75, 71.
Tram 148-2.
Deff. 801, 2, 8, 6, 2.
Ord. 83, 6, 8, 12, 82-14, 83.
Bundi 23-4, 23-2, 23, 22-14.
Indian 376, 75, 70, 68, 71-14.
Katni Ord. 271.
Alcock 356, 55.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 372-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 861-4.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 506/4.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 408/12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 143/12.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 138/12.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0/9/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9-8.
Fazulbhoy (106) yr. 13-12 790
Finlay (100) 0, 115.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 373/12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohincor (100) (13-1/2) 215.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 750. x.d. 1505.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 55.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 55.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60. 1525.
New Great Mills (100) O. 235.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 85.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 222/8.
Pearl Mills (250) 15. 505.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 367-8.
Sastoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 83.
Simplex (250) 80.
Sholapur (100) 3255. 6325.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 X.D. 458/12.
Swan Mills (100) 0. 115.
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90. 2390.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil. 355.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 838/12.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 300.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) X.D. 263-12.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4/12.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupitar Assurance (100) (12 Rd.) 12-8
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 1 X.D. 24/12.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2300.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 12/14.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 302/8.
Tata Iron Def. (O) (85) X.D. 83.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 83.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 83.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 1, 53-8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4. 22/14.
Central India Mining (10) O, 13.
Gwalior Cement (100) 120.
Indian Cement O, (250) 371/14.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 271/4.
Punjab Cement (10) 15/12.
United Cement (100) 103/8.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 175.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 29

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 11 p.c. 925.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 101.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100

(Continued in column 4)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Rent Act Meeting, Dadar, 6 p.m.

Catholics' meeting, Catholic Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, 5 p.m., Dr. Viegas presiding.

B. E. S. High School Sports, Byculla, 3 p.m.

MR. D. G. DALVI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi is seeking re-election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation on behalf of the fellows of the Bombay University.

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Union will be held in the office of the Union on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.).

YOGA DISCOURSE.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Bhakti Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

HIND-SEVAK CRICKET CLUB.

The Sixth Social Gathering of the Hind-Sevak Cricket Club will be held on Sunday (the 18th instant), at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall (Congress House) Girgaum, Bombay, when Mr. M. D. Pai will preside.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A Social will be held to-day (Saturday), when Mr. S. A. Haji will be present from 4 p.m. All Commerce Graduates are cordially invited to attend the function.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 18th instant

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Wednesday, the 21st inst.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. C. A Muchhala, on Sunday (the 18th instant), at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "Life Story of the Lord Buddha Part II."

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee (Congress Municipal Party) of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S T.), at the Congress Office.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY FOUNDATION DAY.

The 52nd anniversary day of the Theosophical Society will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when Dr. George S. Arundale will reliver a special address which is open to the public.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class is English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.), to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

YOUTH LEAGUE AT MATUNGA.

It is proposed to form a branch of the Youth League in Matunga, and an informal meeting will be held at the Compound of Visrani Nivas, G. I. P. Matunga, at 8 a.m. (S. T.), on Sunday (the 18th instant). All are requested to attend. Seth Velji Lakhansi will preside.

TO-DAY'S MEETING IN JINNAH HALL.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m., in Jinnah Memorial Hall, to condemn the attitude and the utterances of Mr. Shaukat Ali, when Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Messrs. B. G. Kher, A. S Valli, Y. J. Meherally and others will speak.

TWELFTH LIST OF DONATIONS.

The following donations have been promised or received for the fund that is being raised in Bombay for the Ex Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 6,611-6; Collection in Church at Rajkot, Rs. 130; Collection in St. Joseph's Convent High School, Panchgani, Rs. 76 The Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Rs. 40; Railway Colony of Gangapur, Rs. 1235; Total, Rs. 6,980-11.

It is requested that cheques for this fund be made payable to the Ex-Services

Sir K. V. Reddy, Indian Delegate to the League of Nations who returned to India by the Mail boat.

—"Chronicle" Photo.

Association and sent to S. T. Sheppard Esq., c/o "The Times of India", Bombay.

THE RENT ACT.

TO-DAY'S MEETING AT DADAR.

A public meeting of tenants of Bombay will be held at Dadar (near B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station), to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. to consider about the Rent Act. The following gentlemen will address the meeting:—Messrs. S. C. Joshi, N. M. Joshi, P. J. Murzban, R. S. Asavle, P. G. Sahasrabudhe, R. K. Vaidya, S. R Parulekar and others.

SPECIAL PALITANA TRAIN

B. B. & C. I. RY'S NEW VENTURE.

The Palitana dispute was settled last year, but most of the people in the community could not go to the temple as the settlement was followed by the mousoon, when the Jains as a rule do not go on pilgrimage.

The period of restriction will be over on the 27th November (Kartik Sud Purnima) when the Jains will again go out and with a view to afford facilities to the intending pilgrims the B. B. & C. I. Railway have, provided a sufficient number of passengers are booked for the train, decided to run a special train from Bombay to Palitana leaving Bombay on Sunday (the 25th instant) returning to Bombay on the 30th November. Cheap fares viz. Rs. 30-2-0 and Rs. 15-2-0 for II Class and III Class respectively are quoted for the return journey and it is expected that the Jain pilgrims will take advantage of the facilities afforded by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The two Hindu pilgrim specials to Benares lately run by the B. B. & C. I. Railway have been very successful and it is expected that the one now proposed for the Jains which is the first of its kind for the community will be as popular.

PROTEST AGAINST INCREASED MUNICIPAL TAXATIONS

MEETING AT MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Bandhu Samaj, a public meeting will be held at the Marwary Vidyalaya Hall, at 6 p.m. to-day (Saturday), to protest against the threatened increase of one per cent in the general Tax leviable by the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Mr. B. T. Desai will preside.

Among the speakers will be, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. E. R. Herjibedeen, Mr. S. K. Pupala, Mr. A. T. Janai, Standis Chapsey, Mr. M. K. Patel and Mr. B. N. Meheisheri.

Make Your Money Work for You.

You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

The man on a small salary, who can save, but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

INDIAN BROAD CASTING COMPANY

DIRECTORS DISCUSS POSITION WITH DIRECTOR OF WIRELESS

MOVE TOWARDS MORE EFFICIENT SERVICE

The following appears in the latest issue of the Indian Radiso Times.

At an important meeting of the Directors of the Indian Broadcasting Company held recently at which Mr. P. J. Edmunds, Director of Wireless, was present on behalf of the Government of India the present position of the Company was reviewed and the outlines of the future programme of work were thoroughly discussed. As a result it is anticipated that we will in the near ufture be in a position to make definite announcements regarding certain directions in which we will move forward with a view to enlargang and extending our service. In the meantime we would assure our readers that the necessary staff to replace those who recently resigned has been engaged and there is not the slightest possibility of the broadcasting service being disturbed.

The Calcutta Station has been taken over by Mr. J. R. Stapleton who is well-known in artistic circles there and who we have no doubt will be successful in organising the programmes from that Station with greater efficiency than hitherto. On the Indian side Mr. Muzumdar, an artist himself, will continue to provide such excellent programmes as he has been giving in the past. In Bombay we have been able to get Mr. Edward Behr to join us as our European Programme Director. As people in this part of the country know well he is a capable artist and it was due to his indefatigable energy that the premier city of India organised and maintained a first rate Orchestra—The Bombay Chamber Orchestra—for over seven years. But unfortunately the apathy of the public towards this Institution was so great that Mr. Behr found the task of carrying it on too much even for him and had to close it down. We have therefore no doubt that the European programmes under the guidance of such an able person will suffer no deterioration in quality. The Indian programmes will as hitherto be in the hands of Mr. U. S. Rao who under considerable difficulties has successfully carried out the task since the commencement of the service.

Taking the situation as a whole and with the prospect of an increase in the budget for expenditure on programmes both here and in Calcutta, we may assure our readers that the service will not only be maintained at the previous standard but will be improved forthwith.

SOLIDARITY OF WORLD WORKERS

MR. R. R. BAKHAL'S RETURN FROM CONTINENT

Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society, who had been to Europe to attend the International Textile Workers' Congress at Ghent as a fraternal delegate, arrived in Bombay on Friday by the English mail steamer. Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Bakhale stated that besides International Textile Workers' Congress, he attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva as Secretary to the workers' section of the Labour Delegation to the League and the British Commonwealth Labour Conference at London, as an Indian delegate He said he also attended the International Socialist Congress at Brussels and the Trade Union Congress at Swansea, followed by a brief visit to Soviet Russia to study the economic conditions there

He expressed the opinion that industrial conditions in England were passing through a period of depression, although at the same time one noticed that the standard of life of the workers was very high compared with that in India. On the whole the British worker was better off in every respect than any other worker on the Continent. The British worker had resisted the "shift" system very successfully and he also successfully maintained the "48 hours a week" system. In both respects the German workers have lost wages which was only 80 per cent. of the British wage. Proceeding, Mr. Bakhale stated that he noticed manifestations of much sympathy among the textile workers of Great Britain towards the textile workers of India.

They sent the Textile International nearly £1,000 to be used for the textile strike in Bombay and the Textile International had contributed another £1,000 towards the same object.

MAHARAJA OF KAPUTHALA ON PRINCES' DEMANDS

OPPOSED TO NEHRU COMMITTEE'S REPORT

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative stated that the Princes had submitted their case to the Butler Committee after having prepared it in consultation with Sir Leslie Scott, their legal adviser. The Maharaja hopes that the Committee would be able to complete their report and submit it within the next three months.

NOT IN FAVOUR OF NEHRU REPORT.

When his attention was drawn to the Nehru Report, His Highness stated that the majority of Indian Princes were not in agreement with the recommendations contained in the Report with regard to the relationship between the States and British India. He himself was not in favour of any of those recommendations.

FORTHCOMING ROYAL WEDDING.

His Highness is proceeding to Kapurthala next Saturday. Soon after he reaches his capital, the marriage of his fourth son, Rajakumar Aranjah Singh, with the daughter of the Raja of Kashipur will be celebrated.

TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE

BOMBAY CELEBRATES PHEROZESHA ANNIVERSARY

SHINING EXAMPLE TO YOUNGER GENERATION

The thirteenth anniversary of the late Sir Pherozesha Merwanji Mehta was celebrated with great enthusiasm at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal on Friday evening, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall. The spacious Hall was fairly crowded with audience representing all communities and all shades of political opinion in the City. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, presided.

Opening the proceedings, Dr. G. V Deshmukh remarked that any President of the Corporation who would not find it convenient to preside at a gathering which was to celebrate the anniversary of the late Sir Pherozesha Mehta, would, indeed, be regarded a most ungrateful person. The Bombay Corporation, the President went on to say, owed its greatness and administrative capacity to its constitution which, everybody knew, was the product of Sir Pherozsha's genius. So early as 1872, Sir Pherozesha drafted and carried through the Corporation the Constitution under which they were working at present. It was again the genius of Sir Pherozsha which divided responsibility of the Corporation into three compartments, namely, the Corporation, the Standing Committee and the Commissioner.

PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE.

Sir Pherozsha interested himself universally in all manner of local affairs of this City. It was through his efforts that Bombay came to be regarded as "Urbus Prima", a title which this city richly deserved. Having that great apostle of Swaraj, the late Sir Dadabhoy Nowroji, as his tutor, Sir Pherozsha began his civic and political career early in his life. His fight over the Ilbert Bill was too well-known to need any detailed description. He was an indomitable worker and fearless fighter. These two qualities were the key-notes of his character. During Lord Curzon's regime, he fought very valiantly against the officialisation of the Bombay University. He would never tolerate any interference of outsiders with the affairs of his City and his country. "Let us revere his memory" concluded Dr. Deshmukh, "so-that he might be a guide to the present and future generations." (Cheers).

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, paying homage to the great man, said the memory of Sir Pherozsha lived and would ever continue to live in the hearts of the future generations so long as there was any civic patriotism. (Cheers). There was nothing good or great in Bombay, the origin of which could not be traced to Sir Pherozsha's genius. The stamp of his presonality was upon every thing.

IF SIR PHEROZSHA LIVED TO-DAY.

The President had said that nothing was too small for Sir Pherozsha; he would add to that remark that nothing was too great for him. He dominated by virtue of his intense patriotism and character. If he would have been living to-day in their midst, the speaker hazarded a speculation, he would have done the best for the country in whatever position he was placed. (Applause).

Mr. Maneckji Patel indulged for a while in a speculation as to what would have been the attitude of Sir Pherozsha towards the Simon Commission had he been a living man.

Mr. B. T. Desai described Sir Pherozsha as a great sould and a great genius.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke believed that if Sir Pherozsha Mehta was a young man living among them at the present hour he would have been a champion of complete independence. (Applause). He would have led the fight of independence to a successful end.

Dr. Gilder laid stress on the commanding personality of Sir Pherozsha. The career of Sir Pherozsha, he said, had been an outstanding example during the last half a century for young men seeking civic and political career.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Deshmukh, said that Dr. Deshmukh was not only occupying the chair of Sir Pherozsha but had also shown his magnanimity of spirit by organising the Children's Relief Fund and his independence and fearlessness by the decisions he had given in the meetings of the Corporation and the Improvement Board.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1928.

"Madam and Gentlemen" the President of Simon Seven's Educational Auxiliary must have said to his colleagues when they met in New Delhi on Wednesday "we adjourn, we adjourn abruptly. We are having a compulsory holiday. There are no witnesses to examine, because none have turned up." And I hope the Hartog Committee, thus given a rest from their labours because of the strength of the boycott movement in the Central Provinces, proceeded to Okhla or some other delectable place to ruminate over the the occurrence.

* * *

Wednesday was the day the Hartog Committee had set apart to examine the witnesses from the Central Provinces. On their list for the day were three officials, the D.P.I. of the Central Provinces, the Deputy Commissioner of Chindwara and an inspectress of schools. But the witnesses wrote to the Committee expressing their inability to accept the invitation.

* * *

And the Committee observed a beautiful sample of co-operation between the expected officials and non-officials from the C. P. The non-official witnesses also did not turn up.

* * *

The special correspondent of an Anglo-Indian journal puts this boycott down to the attitude of Mr. Raghavendra Rao, the Minister of Education in the C.P. "who belongs to the school of non-co-operators". He surmises that "his attitude must have had some compelling force on the officers working in the Provincial Educational Service."

* * *

So different this C. P. Ministerial attitude from the one adopted by Ministers elsewhere. C. P. has shown what the boycott can do.

* * *

A correspondent asks "what is a J.P."? I don't know, but I notice that to some a J.P.ship means much, to Government an easy way of pleasing Jo-hukumis, while to a large number of people it means nothing at all.

* * *

The correspondent, however, is quite concerned about the "farce". He remarks "It is well-known that names are put forward by some influential folk, because they want 'peace', they having been pestered and harassed for weeks by parents anxious to have their 'chokras' made J.P.s"

* * *

Well, why not? This is a democratic age. Why not ask Government to have a batch of 'chokra' J.P.s?

* * *

Mabel:—"That young Peterson is an awful flatterer".

Her Friend:—"Did he tell you, dear, that you were beautiful?"

Mabel:—"No. He said you were."

MILL STRIKE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

MR. STONES EXPLAINS STANDARDIZATION SCHEME

At the resumed sitting of the Mill Strike Inquiry Committee on Friday, Mr. F. Stones, one of the Mill-owners' representatives continued his detailed explanation of the standardisation scheme in regard to weaving section. He exclaimed what a "slider heald" was and proceeded to deal with a few factors affecting production.

IMPORTANT FACTOR IN PRODUCTION.

Proceeding, he added that the next factor in production was the quality of the warp and its colour. Dyed warp did not usually reel so well as grey. They, therefore, paid a higher rate up to 25 per cent. colour, a still higher rate by 25-50 per cent. and the highest rate for 51-100 per cent. colour, in the warp. Again when they wove artificial silk they paid higher rates still they were in varying percentages, so that the difficulty in weaving was compensated for by giving the weavers increases on the basic rates.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	19.49
To-day's Opening Rate	19.51
Difference	+05
To-day's Closing Rate	19.45
Difference	—.04

Broach Expectations Rs. 352 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 16.
Previous Closing Rate	10.12
To-day's Opening Rate	10.12
Difference	Nil
To-day's Closing Rate	10.15
Difference	+.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS
(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Nov. 16.
Silver Ready	26 12 0 Unchanged
Silver Forward	26 12 0 Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	London, Nov. 16.
1st Settlement	60 6 0
2nd Settlement	60 9 0

UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN BAY

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

POONA, Nov. 16.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the Bay have developed into a storm with centre this morning within one degree of latitude sixteen degrees north longitude 85 degrees east. It is now moving towards the coast between Vizagapatam and Puri. The western disturbance has become unimportant.

A few falls of rain are reported from extreme South Assam. The weather remains dry elsewhere.

The chief amounts of rain are:—Tejpur quarter of an inch; Cochin one and Pambal three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension into North Madras Coast, Orissa and South Bengal.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be moderate to heavy along the coastal districts Godavari to Puri during the next 36 hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 600 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty-one hours, thirteen minutes on Thursday November 15.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 16/11/1928:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.928 inches (.030 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.819 inches (.033 below normal.).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours + .021.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.4 degrees (0.5 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.9 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 p.c.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 114 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 600 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 21 hrs. 13 mints. yesterday (I.S.T.)

Allahabad Nov. 16.—The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on Sir Jagdis Chandra Bose at a convocation of the Allahabad University tomorrow. He will be presented with an address of welcome by the students this evening.—A. P.

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GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE RESULTS (1928).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1928.

POLICE INEFFICIENCY.

The Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1927 is not one that would enhance the reputation of the Police Department for efficiency. The Report records an all-round increase in crime and it is admitted that "the total number of offences during the year under report was the highest during the last quinquennium". The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported to the Police during the year was 144,802 as against 136,512 in 1926. From a separate Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the same year we find that murder cases in the city increased from 32 to 37, rape from 18 to 23, grievous hurt from 238 to 293, dacoity etc., from 2 to 9, and robbery from 81 to 93. The District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, reports: "The number of cognizable cases shows serious increase of of 101 cases or about 12 per cent over the last year's figure. ..... This increase in cognizable crime is all the more serious because last year there was 16 per cent increase over the figure of 1925 and the District had earned notoriety as the most criminal in the Presidency.

The District Magistrate, Broach, and the Commissioner Northern Division consider that the rise of crime is, in the language of the report, "due to ineffective management and the want of proper control by the police over criminals." With that view the public would wholeheartedly agree. But, of course, the Inspector-General of Police, who writes the report under review, would not. He puts the blame on what he regards as excessive retrenchment. He has queer notions about the essential duties of the Police and thinks that regulation of traffic, the service of summonses in non-cognizable cases and the killing of stray dogs are not essential duties but only "frills". And he holds out an impertinent threat in the following words: "The time will come, unless the ravages on the Departmental till cease, when we shall have to sacrifice non-essential duties..... and allow the pariah-dog to be fruitful and multiply unchecked. Then, perhaps, the Legislative Council may be moved to seek for a happy mean between an increase in the number of village schools and a decrease in the number of police". He is more impertinent when he speaks of the difficulty of maintaining law and order "in a land where a sense of public spirit does not exist". Is it part of the efficiency and discipline of the police for a Police Inspector-General to sneer at the Legislative Council and traduce the people in general in a public report?

The causes of the inefficiency which the Inspector-General vainly endeavours to hide are not far to seek. The very contemptuous attitude he displays towards the public fails to enlist the proper co-operation of the public with the police. Retrenchment is not the real cause of the inefficiency. In Madras, the United Provinces and Assam the average cost per policeman is much less than in Bombay and yet the incidence of crime in these provinces is also much less than in our Presidency. Again not much efficiency can be expected when over 8,000 out of 21,000 policemen are illiterate. Illiterates have to be admitted because little is left in the Police Budget after paying the fat salaries of European Police officers to induce literates to join the service. If larger number of Indians are appointed as officers there would be more equitable adjustment of salaries and more men could be engaged within the present Budget limits. Finally the Police force, like all other public servants, cannot be fully efficient unless they are brought under the control of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

WRONG VIEW.

A Reuter message states that Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, the author of "Father India" and a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, has just published in London a book entitled "India in Crucible". He urges in this volume the immediate grant of Dominion Status to India, a demand with which Indians of all shades of political opinion are in hearty agreement but when Mr. Ranga Iyer seeks to couple with the demand a contract with England as consideration for this gift he is sure to be opposed by all sections of public opinion in this country, because his contract is based on a totally wrong conception of Dominion Status. He is reported to have declared in his book that there should be "an ungrudging development of the Indian Army and Navy under the control of India's Parliament subject to an agreement that they must be freely used by England to safeguard Imperial interests in the East." This condition attached to the control of India's defence forces by the "Indian Parliament" robs Mr. Ranga Iyer's urgent demand for Dominion Status of its value. So long as India's Army and Navy are to be left at the sweet caprice of Downing Street to be utilised for the safeguarding of Imperial interests, the Dominion Status which India may enjoy will be a parody of the real thing. It will be recalled that during the Great War Mr. Churchill, mad after his Chanak manoeuvre to destroy Turkish military power, demanded that the Dominions should participate in the adventure. The Dominions very rightly claimed that they were free to decide for themselves whether they should lend their military aid and that the British Cabinet had no business to coerce them. That is the position India must take up. India will be willing to help in protecting what she considers legitimate interests of the Commonwealth but she cannot bind herself down to supporting all "imperial" ventures, illegitimate as well as legitimate. Therefore, if she is to enjoy genuine Dominion Status her control over her finances, and her defence forces must be free and unfettered. The "Christian Science Monitor" is on the right track when in an article analysing the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference, it remarks that the proposals made in the Nehru Report which that Conference ratified would mean that under them "India would endeavour to step politically into a position similar to that already occupied by Canada, Australia and the Irish Free State." This is the kind of Dominion Status, a Status which will mean virtual independence, that India wants and not the crippled and humiliating arrangement proposed by Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer.

AN "APPARITION"

Two educated youths of the Bohra community write to us to say: "On seeing the 'Bombay Chronicle' of the 4th instant we were stupefied as if we had seen an apparition." The "apparition", is nothing more weird than the photograph of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Abdul Kader. Our correspondents feel aggrieved at Mr. Kader letting his wife's photograph appear in a newspaper, which, they say, "is prohibited by the sacred principles of Islam" and is likely "to bring disgrace on their community". They regret but can tolerate a slight relaxation of the rigour of the purdah. But a photograph of a Borah lady in a newspaper is to them the limit of endurance, nothing less than a stupefying apparition and an unprecedented scandal. We are glad, however, they have survived the shock. And if they are by now in a listening mood, we would only ask them to have saner notions about propriety and about the purdah as well as a truer understanding of the principles of Islam. It is bigotry like theirs, which University education has not abated because that education does not impart a true knowledge of religion, that brings discredit upon their community and upon Islam. Let them recognise that the purdah as at present observed in India is an ugly, unhygienic and un-Islamic custom and a serious hindrance to the social and cultural progress of Muslim women. We expect educated young Muslims at least to follow the example of their co-religionists of Turkey Egypt and Afghanistan and wage a relentless war against it.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE

Bombay will welcome the selection of Sir Chunilal Mehta, a politician with a distinguished record of public service behind him, to preside over the Committee appointed by the Government of India into the organisation, control and working of the Forest Reasearch Institute at Debra Dun. To the tax-payer the need of another band of peregrinating gentlemen will not be very obvious but he will reconcile himself to the heavy expense if the Government take the unusual course of publishing the report of the Committee immediately it is ready and acting upon it. They have an unenviable record in regard to publication of reports of Committees and taking quick decisions on the conclusions formulated by them. The Roads Committee report still lies pigeon-holed, while in case of reports, the contents of which they dislike, as was the case in regard to the findings of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee and the Skeen Committees, not only is the publication dilatory but the Government attitude is hostile and perverse.

AYURVED V. MODERN WESTERN MEDICINE

WHAT INDIA NEEDS.

(BY D. V. SANDU.)

II.*

"Diogenes" questions why aseptic and anti-septic surgery "was unknown to Vaids." If "Diogenes" will care to go through the history of development of Ayurved he will find that with the advent of Buddhism and its peculiar religious creed of "Ahinsa" Surgery and Midwifery declined, for after Sushrut we find no authoritative book on Surgery and Midwifery. A nation like an individual rises according to the circumstances in which it is placed and India is an intensely religious country.

WHAT THE PATIENTS WANT.

"Diogenes" makes a fetish of instrumental discovery and laboratory aid in diagnosis, but he conveniently forgets that laboratory can never ride roughshod over clinical observation. It is the crying complaint of the West that the art of clinical observation is being gradually lost in these days of instrumental and laboratory aid and medical men trained in modern Western system are gradually losing their senses of clinical observations; where laboratory and clinic disagree the doctor is dumb-founded. The Rishis of old were not good pathologists but great clinicians. Further the public care a hang whether the diagnosis of a disease is based on ancient or modern medical nomenclature. They want to be relieved of their troubles and they care very little whether Western or Eastern medical system will relieve them, provided it is done quickly and easily, at less cost and less inconvenience.

MEDICINE NOT AN EXACT SCIENCE.

The next point raised by "Diogenes" is that "if Ayurved is right Allopathy must be wrong", for there cannot be two different systems of medicine as "there cannot be two different systems of Geography, Astronomy and Mathematies." This remark of "Diogenes" shows his narrowness and lamentable ignorance. Medicine is not an exact science like Mathematics, it is far from perfect yet and medical truths are neither the monopoly of the East or the West, both ancient and modern. The subject of medicine is so vast that it can be studied from different angles. Even modern medicine studies the subject from various angles, e.g., Bacteriology, Bio-Chemistry, Endocrinology, and so forth. Can he assure that the truths observed by one special set of observers is right and the rest wrong? What right then has he to assume that if Ayurved is right, Allopathy must be wrong and 'vice versa'! Even in his own country (which I assume is not India) Allopathy and Homoeopathy are flourishing side by side. The votaries of one system are as much scientific as those of the other.

None can deny that modern Western medicine has made great strides in many directions, so also ancient Ayurved. If "Diogenes" cares to study Ayurved, he will find many a medical truth, undreamt of in his modern scientific system. What is wanted here in India is a judicious blending of the best of the two systems to develop the national (at the same time international) system of medicine for India. In this connection we will quote another extract from the thoughtful observations of Col. Knowles as follows:—

"The practitioner of the Western system is trained to hold Ayurved in contempt, but this is simply on account of his ignorance of it. It admittedly has tremendous defects yet its merits are greater than its demerits."

(Editorial I. M. G., November, 1924).

"Diogenes" is quite ignorant of Ayurved yet he rushes to criticise it in print. I would advise him to go very carefully through the above Editorial of Col. Knowles. Surely Col. Knowles has no political axe to grind, and no reason "to humour a certain class" of Indians.

TRUE SPIRIT OF AYURVEDA.

Is it not natural for Ayurved to master what is good in modern medicine and incorporate it, as it has done in the past? If "Diogenes" refers to Charak he will find one of the soundest maxims of medicine which has direct reference to the point raised. Charak had distinctly stated:—"Learn medical truths even from your opponents." The fact that Ayurved is trying to learn from modern medicine, what is lost or unknown to it, forcibly point out the true scientific spirit of Ayurved, its broad-mindedness, its healthy life and vigour to rejuvenate and is in marked contrast with the arrogance, narrow-mindedness and dogmatism of some votaries of modern scientific medicine.

It is foolish to consider as "Diogenes" has done, that modern Western medicine can be applied in toto, to cater to the medical needs of India, for tropical India is a something quite different from the temperate regions of the globe. Allopathy should be modified to suit India's needs and it should incorporate what is best in the indigenous system. No doubt that Vaids are progressing in the right direction in studying Anatomy and Physiology, Pathology and Bacteriology, Surgery and Midwifery from modern medicine.

MENACE OF PATENT MEDICINE.

Poor people in India should no doubt be protected from "quackery of Empiricism" of the Vaids and Hakims. But they should equally be protected from the scientific quackery of those votaries of modern medicine who in their practice resort to many a "Patent Medicine" with which the Indian market is at present flooded by enterprising foreign chemists and druggists. Poor India that hardly affords to indulge in those luxuries!

Indian doctors who have continued their study in Europe are not supposed to know Ayurved. They are as much ignorant of it as Europeans. Naturally their opinion is the same as that of their European teachers. Don't give the dog a bad name and then hang it.

India knows that Ayurved is throbbing with new life. Indians are therefore trying to be up-to-date in absorbing new and forgotten truths from modern medicine. Instead of decrying, the Vaids and Hakims should be encouraged.

(To be continued.)

*The first article appeared on the 9th instant.

A FEW PLAIN FACTS ABOUT KHADI.

WHAT IS THE TRUE REMEDY FOR INDIA'S POVERTY?

(BY ANILBARAN RAY, Pondicherry.)

1. It is being persistently claimed on behalf of the Charka that wherever it has been introduced it has materially improved the condition of the poor people. But a perusal of the reports of the various Khaddar organisations in the country shows that the average income from spinning (including carding) is *less than eight annas a month.*

At the famous Gandhi Ashram at Pudupalayam in South India 2,402 spinners were paid Rs. 69,681 only in the course of three years and three months. This amounts to less than ten annas per head per month. The well-known Abhoya Ashram in Bengal paid Rs. 25,000 only as wages to 9,000 spinners in 1927. The average comes to less than four annas a month. Only persons who are under a hypnotic spell can say that the addition of four annas or even ten annas to the monthly income of a person materially improves his economic condition.

HAS CHARAKA COME TO STAY?

2. Even this most insignificant income from spinners is possible only because Khaddar is being made to sell at a price exorbitantly higher than mill cloth. Mahatma Gandhi has gone so far as to say that "Khaddar is cheap at any price"! An artificial market is being kept up for Khaddar at a tremendous cost of public energy and money.

By a persistent vigorous propaganda the patriotic and charitable feelings of the people are being exploited in favour of Khadi. The Congress is spending the best part of its constructive energy on Khaddar work. Municipalities, Corporations and other local bodies under the control of the Congress are making compulsory purchase of Khaddar for their servants. All Congressmen are bound to wear Khadi and persons not doing so, have every chance of being hooted out of all political meetings and conferences. No one dares say anything publicly against Khadi. Mahatma Gandhi himself has declared: "To me it appears to be monstrous to see the slightest opposition to such an incredibly simple thing as the Khadi."

3. Inspite of all this attempt for about eight years Khaddar has not come to stay. The Charka is practically nowhere plying on the independent cottage industry basis, people supplying their own need of cloth, which was the original ideal. The spinners depend on the various Khadi centres for the supply of their cotton as well as for the disposal of their products. These centres have to be run at a considerable cost depending on recurring public subscriptions for their very existence.

THE OUTPUT.

4. The present output of Khaddar is being maintained at a great expense. The public pay subscriptions for the speedy attainment of Swaraj and the real amelioration of the condition of

(Continued on page 14.)

Notes of the Day.

F. E. To The Fore.

British Imperialism is safe. One of its most stalwart Knight Templars whose departure from the Baldwin Cabinet because he discovered that on a pension of five thousand pounds a year as ex-Lord Chancellor and salary as one of the Secretaries of State he was a poor man and must desert it for becoming "something big in the City" declares that in the good cause of British Capitalism-cum-Imperialism For Ever he is ready "to fight many more battles." Lord Birkenhead, feted at the 1900 Club, said that for thirteen years he had slaved as a Minister of the Crown. Poor fellow, he had a hard time of it making both ends meet during this strenuous period but in spite of this "very heavy declination" in his private fortune, he affirmed that he still retained the inclination of fighting for his cause, the cause of safeguarding British capitalist interests. F. E. has always been fond of talking about the preservation of rights. At one time during the famour Lloyd Georgian land tax budget agitation, he lent his powers of invective to the cause of British squierarchy. Now England must be saved from Moscow and the poison of Socialism, Communism and all other "isms" hateful to all good Tories. Lord Birkenhead asserts that he has a right to release himself from politics so long he likes but like Micawber he will never, never desert the Tories, care being taken, of course, that he has "a bite" to live upon.

Poaching on His Preserve.

The Hot-Gospeller of Imperialism may have temporarily deserted office, but let it not be said that Lord Birkenhead is not a loyal friend to his late colleagues. They all participated in the production of that chafing-dish the Anglo-French Pact and who is Mr. Calvin Coolidge that he should have the temerity to criticise the high and noble purpose of the Baldwin Government in securing an understanding with the French Government—merely in order to promote disarmament? Mr. Coolidge made a speech which severely castigated those who were now in office in Britain and doubted the sincerity of their peace and disarmament talks. Even the "Times" smarted under the whip lash from Washington and pleaded for the removal of misunderstanding with America. But Lord Birkenhead does not know what it is to feel a smart. He roundly accuses Mr. Coolidge of having the effrontery to show a patronising spirit towards England. He asserts that Mr. Coolidge is incapable of advising England and Europe. The job of being patronising and giving advice is Birkenhead's self-imposed mission. How can he tolerate it in others? Is he not always there to oblige the Sunday Press with his views on divorce, disarmament, and the demented men in Moscow who menace the good work of England everywhere?

Multiplication of Universities.

Prof. C. V. Raman, delivering the Convocation address at the Andhra University, did well to give a word of warning about the half-true ideals of modern Universities, prevalent in certain quarters. Referring to the multiplication of unitary and residential Universities during the last decade or so, he said: "There is a feeling abroad, which is often voiced from high places that you have only to do away with affiliating Universities and put in their place unitary and residential and teaching Universities, and that by doing so you would straightway usher in, educationally, a new heaven and a new earth." But, he warned, "it is possible to have a unitary, teaching and residential University which is quite as bad as any affiliating, examining, and territorial University. A residential University which propagates ignorance, communalism and religious fanaticism under the guise of education is even worse than an affiliating University which leaves its students severely alone to learn whatever they can." Another danger that needs to be safeguarded against is that of bringing into existence a number of mediocre Universities, leaving the country without the resources, financial and academic, for the highest kind of research work.

Where There is No Will.

Opening the Science College at the Patna University, Lord Irwin stressed the great importance of scientific studies in this country "with its great material resources to be developed, its industrial possibilities and its agricultural and engineering problems." It may be noted, however, that much more is necessary than scientific studies for the proper development of the country's material resources. Besides, it is not any kind of scientific studies that will bring about such a development. The academic instruction in Science given in most of our Science colleges is, from the point of view of industrial development, as barren as, for instance, the study of Metaphysics. There is nowhere in India a first-rate full-fledged Technological Institute giving advanced instruction in Applied Sciences. When the Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University appealed to the Viceroy for a contribution from the Central Government for such advanced instruction, the latter gave the usual reply: "It is perhaps well to remember that such education is only the apex of the whole structure and that its success must rest upon the provision of adequate facilities for a sound secondary education." Where there is no will, there is no way.

CONSPIRACY TO BLOW UP SIMON COMMISSIONERS!

I. G. P. Conjures Up Terrorist Plot in Punjab

BOYD INQUIRY PROCEEDINGS

Why Should Punjabis Make Fuss of Minor Injuries, asks Police Official

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

Six more witnesses appeared before the Boyd inquiry to-day. Mr. Stead Inspector-General of Police stated that when the Simon Commission came to Lahore in March the crowd was allowed to enter the Railway station compound where it refused to be marshalled. The boycotters swamped the exit part of the compound and got out of control. He had to take the members of the Commission out by the entry gate.

BOMBS FOR SIMON.

Before the present visit of the Commission the witness received reliable information leading him to believe that the explosives which blew up the railway carriage at Manmad were intended for the Simon Commission. Later he received reliable information arousing in him on grave apprehension regarding the safety of the Simon Commission during its stay in the Punjab. It appeared necessary that most stringent precautions should be taken. They knew from experiences that anarchists and other miscreants were in the habit of using crowds as cover. Such appeared to have been the case of the recent Buschra bomb outrage in Lahore.

Mr. Stead said that at about a quarter past two Mr. Scott, S. S. P. came up and said the crowd was unruly and should be dispersed. Mr. Scott asked for permission to charge and brought up reinforcement for that purpos. The witness did not want a charge to be made unless it was absolutely necessary and he decided to push the crowd back.

At first he asked the crowd to get back but some of them cried out:—"You shall arrest us, we shall not go back". The crowd refused to get back so he gave orders for them to be pushed back. The witness was pushing the crowd with his hands and others were probably doing the same.

A part of the crowd was excited and provocative. The scuffle lasted about one or two minutes. He did not see any injury on those who were in front of the crowd. The witness did not see why a fuss was made over minor injuries of which the ordinary Punjabi took no account whatsoever.

ORDERLY CROWD.

Mr. Phailbus, City Magistrate, said that it was reported to him that fiery speeches were being made before the procession started and that the people in the procession were going to break the law. He rang up the Deputy Commissioner to inform him. He watched the crowd on the way to the railway station. It was proceeding in an orderly manner except for shouting and waving of flags.

Mr. Nathuram, Magistrate said that when there was an altercation between the police and the people in the procession Mr. Scott asked him for an order for the crowd to be dispersed. He thought it not necessary at the time and the Deputy Commissioner agreed with him. He saw some of the crowd pushed back with lathi ends. There was not confusion owing to people in the rear pushing forward. He saw from a distance some police officers striking with small sticks men in the gap. He thought that the action was necessary.

Mr. Wakefield, personal assistant to the Commissioner of Police, stated that when the crowd arrived at the barrier the members of the crowd were well behaved. They made great noise but did not attempt to break through the barrier. The crowd had then been getting a bit excited and he had no idea as to what started it. When for the first time the crowd burst through the barrier blows were freely exchanged both with lathis and fists. The members of the crowd resisted but not vigorously as if they were not anxious to fight.

The last witness Mr. Mushtaq Hussain, a village homeopath, said that the crowd would have reached the railway station if the police had not kept the steady arrangement.

At the close of the day's evidence Mr. Boyd interviewed said that he was not summoning any more official witnesses and thought he would be finishing the enquiry earlier than he had expected but had not yet decided when he would do so.—A. P.

FURTHER RELEASE OF BENGAL DETENUS

LABOUR PARTY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

SUCCESSFUL DEPUTATION TO LORD BIRKENHEAD

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Labour Party announces that arising from the Labour Party deputation under Mr. J. H. Thomas in June, 1928, to Lord Birkenhead as regards the Bengal Criminal Act Lord Peel has written to Mr. Thomas stating what further progress has been made and that he is happy to say that none has been sent to jail for some time past under the Act. The Bengal Government has released a few who were still detained in their homes or villages, and it is hoped to release in a week or two a few persons compelled to report their movements to the police.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN EDITOR'S "INFLAMMATORY SPEECH"

TEWFIKDIAH AT A WAFD MEETING

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Cairo.—Tewfikdiah, the Editor of the Opposition newspaper "Wadinail", has been arrested and charged with delivering an inflammatory speech at a Wafd meeting.—Reuter.

MADRAS' RECEPTION TO DR. ANSARI

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The Madras All-Parties' Conference Committee is arranging a reception for Dr. Ansari who will arrive here on Sunday.—A. P.

SIR ALI IMAM STANDS BY NEHRU REPORT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

Sir Ali Imam has been on a short visit to Delhi. He left for Patna this evening. He declined to give a press interview on the political situation as he said he stood by the Nehru Report and nothing more to add. He is looking forward hopefully to the next session of the All-India Muslim League.

Local enquiries elicit the information that Sir Ali Imam and other prominent Mussalmans of his school of thought who form an important and influential section of the All-India Muslim League are unlikely to attend the All Parties' Muslim Conference in Delhi.—A. P.

SIMON COMMISSION TO REACH DELHI ON NOV 21

DELHI, Nov. 16.

The Chief Commissioner Delhi in a press communique says:—The Indian Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee are expected to reach New Delhi Railway Station at 7 p.m. on November 21. Gentlemen wishing to meet members of the Indian Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee and press representatives who wish to be present should apply to the Deputy Commissioner for a pass which will admit them to the station platform.—A. P.

SEPARATE SECRETARIAT FOR ASSEMBLY

CORRESPONDENCE WITH WHITEHALL

DEFINITE DECISION EXPECTED SHORTLY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16.

It is understood that correspondence by cable has been resumed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State with regard to the establishment of a separate Secretariat for the Legislative Assembly.

When this matter was discussed in the Assembly on September 22, on the motion of Pandit Motilal Nehru it was recommended to the Government that the scheme suggested as an all-party one by the Assembly should be put into force on December 1. The scheme recommended, as Pandit Motilal himself had declared did not fully meet the points advanced by the President Mr. Patel but was the first great compromise measure leading to the separation. This scheme was passed by the Assembly with tacit consent of the Government benches whereas the Government of India in their despatch of July 26, had recommended a different plan. However after the insistence of the Assembly on the agreed all-party scheme the Government of India's attitude has changed and Mr. Patel who stayed on in Simla after the September session was able to obtain an idea of the final recommendation of the Government to the Secretary of State.

FINAL RECOMMENDATION.

This final recommendation accorded with the plan agreed to by the Assembly and Mr. Patel for his part had further met the Government's view by consenting to recruit the Ministerial establishment from among a panel to be selected by the Public Service Commission as pressed by a section of the Assembly. This was about October 17 but since then there was a change at Whitehall when Lord Birkenhead was succeeded by Viscount Peel. This necessarily meant some delay in securing orders from Whitehall but as the scheme is to be put into force on December 1 the Government of India could not wait longer. They have, therefore, renewed the correspondence with London this week and some definite news may be expected shortly.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

SUBASH BOSE TO PRESIDE AT CALCUTTA CONFERENCE

HUBLI, Nov. 15.

The General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal announces that Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose has been elected President of the Hindustani Sevadal's Sixth All-India Volunteer Conference to be held at Calcutta during the Congress Week. Dr. Bidhon Chandra Roy, General Secretary of the Calcutta Congress Reception Committee has consented to form a Reception Committee for the Dal Conference.—A. P.

SIR JAGDISH BOSE AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 16.

Sir J. C. Bose was accorded a great reception by the students this evening at Balarampur Hall. In reply to an address of welcome Sir J. C. Bose gave the students some good advice. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presided on the occasion.—A. P.

Calcutta, Nov. 16.—"New Empire" Calcutta's only evening newspaper will cease publication at the end of November after an existence of twenty-two years.—A. P.

BOMBAY CAN'T BEAR EXTRA TAXATION

Standing Committee Against Clayton's Proposals

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

The Budget Estimates of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the year 1929-30 were put under a searchlight during the general discussion which the Standing Committee commenced at the Corporation Hall on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Boman-Behram, Chairman of the Standing Committee, regretted that he had to perform the painful duty of introducing another deficit budget for the next year. Whatever might be the state of their finances, one fact was clear that the City was not in a position to bear any more taxation. The proposal of the Commissioner for increasing the general tax and the water tax had, therefore, to be turned down. Times were inauspicious for any increase in the rate of taxation. There was increasing depression in the trade of the City. There was the mill strike which lasted for over five months and the evil effects of which were being very severely felt by the City. The problem of unemployment was staring them in the face. The abolition of the Rent Act had given a much-coveted opportunity to the unfettered greed of the landlords.

FIGURES OF ESTIMATE.

Mr. Boman-Behram hoped that the House would co-operate with him in turning down the proposal of the Commissioner for an increase in the taxation. He, however, thought that an increase was inevitable if not this year, at least next year. It was his wish that no tax should be increased just on the eve of the retirement of the present Municipal Commissioner. Proceeding he said the Commissioner had estimated the year's revenue at Rs. 3,42,90,000 and expenditure at Rs. 3,38,00,000. On the revenue side, he had proposed an increase of one per cent in the general tax and an increase of half per cent in the water tax. After deducting these increases, the revenue would stand at Rs. 3,28,00,000 but the Commissioner had estimated it at Rs. 3,22,00,000. He did not know how the latter figure was arrived at. Perhaps, the Commissioner had included in the expenditure the instalment of the repayment of Development loan, whereas he had not included in the revenue the increase of about 12 lakhs due to sale proceeds of surplus land, which sum was included in the loan works account.

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO EDUCATION.

The Chairman recommended cuts in several items of expenditure, like the hospital grants and heads of departments and also suggested that Government should be asked to give grant-in-aid to the Sunderdas Medical College and also to restore the contribution of 12 lakhs towards primary education.

Mr. S. K. Barodawalla who followed the Chairman, pointed out that their finances were in a hopelessly bad condition. He blamed the heads of departments for not trying their best to cut down their expenditure. Speaking generally, he supported the views of the Chairman in regard to Primary education and hospital expenses.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL, A WHITE ELEPHANT.

Mr. S. K. Bole said they could not lay too much emphasis on the urgent necessity of all round retrenchment. The K. E. M. Hospital was, in his opinion, a white elephant. He wanted the expenses on it to be drastically retrenched. As the matters stood, he added, the residents of Bombay were not in a position to bear any further taxation.

Dr. Vora was opposed to any increase either in the general or water tax. There was a good deal of scope, he said, to effect retrenchment from within. The speaker suggested reduction in the facilities and andvantages which they had given to higher staff. Surely, they could expect from the present staff as much as the staff could give them.

Dr. Mistry and Mrs. Awantikabai Gokhale laid stress on retrenchment in various departments. The Committee temporarily rose after Mr. Arbuthnot had offered his remarks on the Budget Estimates.

INQUIRY ORDERED INTO "VESTRIS" DISASTER

SERIOUS ALLEGATION AGAINST CREW

HALF A DOZEN PASSENGERS EXAMINED

LONDON, Nov. 16.

New York.—Half a dozen passengers examined to-day by the United States Attorney before the United States Commissioner declared that as far as they were able to judge the suddenness of the "Vestris" final plunge found the officers and the crew unprepared for the situation. They asserted that there was a marked absence of discipline and that no orders were given. It was the passengers rather than the crew who appeared to be collected. Witnesses alleged that the life-boats leaked while water, food and oars were missing.

One witness, Frederick Puppe who has lost his wife and child, testified to the fact that the members of the crew ran from boat to boat and he expressed an opinion that they were collecting the best equipment for their own boats. He alleged that husbands (for instance himself) were ordered ouf of boats in which were their wives and children and in one instance members of the crew were allowed to take their places.

The attachment of wireless correspondence alleged to have been exchanged between Captain Carey of the "Vestris" and the Agents of Lamport Holt with regard to the situation on board the "Vestris" has been ordered for the purposes of Federal Investigation into the disaster.—Reuter.

ABSENCE OF DISCIPLINE AMONGST CREW

PASSENGERS NARRATE STORY OF DISASTER

LONDON, Nov. 16.

New York.—The principal points for investigation at Federal Inquiry into the "Vestris" disaster will be numerous reports from the survivors and the crew that the door leading to the coal bunkers was found to be open and that the sea poured through in such a volume that it could not be shut resulting in fatal flooding, also stories of shifting of the cargo, weak bulkheads, ineffective launching of ill-equipped life-boats and the alleged delay in sending out S.O.S.. Over 60 witnesses have been subpoenaed for inquiry which opens to-day.

Twenty-two bodies recovered from the wreckage of the "Vestris" have been brought in by three American destroyers.—Reuter's Special.

A NEGRO'S HEROISM

"CAPT. CAREY DID HIS DUTY"

LONDON, Nov. 16.

New York.—Bitter accusations of certain survivors against Captain Carey and the crew of the "Vestris" was not echoed by 64 survivors who landed here from the French Tanker "Myriam". On the contrary, they were surprised that anybody should consider the sinking of the "Vestris" as anything other than a tragedy. They declared: "Carey did his duty, and did his best."

The honourable company of master mariners in a statement protests against cruel stories in the American Press, and states that no authentic account of the disaster will be available until an official enquiry is held.

Mr. Allcott, a merchant of British Guiana and a survivor on board the "American Shipper" suggested that rawness of the crew and lack of organisation might have been responsible for delay in the launching of life-boats.

One Negro Quarter Master is credited with saving a score of lives by diving into waves.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION

LONDON, Nov. 16.

New York.—The first official explanation of the cause of the sinking of the "Vestris" is given by the Agents Lamport and Holt, namely, that a number of motor-cars in crates, shifted by heavy seas, crashed through steel bulkhead and fetched up on the starboard side causing the ship to list. One of very distressing bits of news about the "Vestris" disaster is, that the steamer "Montcso" which has arrived at Boston from Portorico, was only 25 miles away when the liner sank, but being unequipped with wireless did not hear the S.O.S.—Reuter.

Calicut, Nov. 15.—The Age of Consent Committee concluded its sittings in Calicut this evening. It leaves for Madras to-morrow and its sittings will commence on Saturday.—A. P.

PEASANTS BESIEGE PALACE

INCREASED TAXATION RESENTED

MIRAJ CHIEF REFUSES TO HAVE INQUIRY

MIRAJ, Nov. 15.

Agriculturists in their hundreds are pouring into Miraj City from the surrounding villages with a view to interview the Chiefsaheb of Miraj in connection with the proposed increase in assessment. Last week the Chiefsaheb had assured a gathering of peasants that he would institute an inquiry assisted by a representative of the peasants.

The peasants' representative in a statement issued two days ago states that the Chiefsaheb told him that there was no need for the promised inquiry.

It seems that the Chiefsahib after consulting some local pleaders decided to increase the assessment by 40 per cent. for this year only; and agreed to introduce certain reforms with regard to the High Court, water supply and free education.

The peasants and their representatives do not agree because they were not consulted. 3000 peasants assembled in front of the Palace to-day.—A. P.

BOMBAY KNIGHTS LEAVE MARSEILLES FOR HOME

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The passengers on he "Kaisar-I-Hind" from Marseilles for Bombay to-day include Sir Dorab and Lady Tata Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. T. C. Goswami, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Sir Malcolm Watson.—Reuter's Special.

DERBY GOLDEN CUP

"CONSTANT SON" WINS THE RACE

LONDON, Nov. 16.

At Derby to-day the Derby Golden Cup (One and three quarter miles) resulted as follows:—

Constant Son	... 1
West Wicklow	... 2
Lordland	... 3

The starting prices were: Twenty to one against "Constant Son," seven to one "West Wicklow" and twenty to one "Lordland."

Fifteen ran. Won by two lengths. Four lengths separated second and third.

Weights were: Constant Son (7st. 7lb.), West Wicklow (7st. 13lb.), Lordland (7st 12lb.).—Reuter's Special.

NANCY MILLER EXPECTS A BABY SOON

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Paris.—Friends of the former Miss Nancy Miller, the American bride of the ex-Maharaja of Indore report that a child is expected shortly.—Reuter.

RHINELAND ARMY FOR INDIA

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Wiesbaden.—Thousands of Germans watched the departure of 500 men of the Second Welch Fusiliers, the Second Berkshires, and the Second Royal Fusiliers which is the largest draft for India ever sent by the British army on the Rhine. There is much local 'excitement at the idea' that the reduction is the first step in the evacuation of the occupied territory.—Reuter's Special.

SIMON ECHO IN ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY

Dr. Shaafat Khan's Secret Memorandum Condemned

Very strong language was used this evening against Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan and his confidential Muslim memorandum at a meeting of the Allahabad University Court in the course of the discussion of a resolution by Pandit Nanakchand urging that Dr. Khan should be censured for his partisan activities and that he should devote more time and attention to his duties as the University Professor of Modern History.

A SICKENING DOCUMENT.

Pandit Amarnath Jha characterised the memorandum as a sickening document and other members made strong remarks. Dr. Jha, Vice-Chancellor had to interfere several times.

Dr. Khan in reply said that the Court was not the proper place for a discussion of such a document and that condemning him meant condemning his community.

Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu demanded that Dr. Khan should answer the challenge thrown out by Professor Amarnath Jha to reply to aspersions in the memorandum on the Hindu staff of the University as regards their treatment of Muslim students.

DR. KHAN'S EXPLANATION.

Dr. Khan said that it was not himself alone but his committee also that was responsible for the memorandum. Pandit Gurtu said the most honourable course for Dr. Khan would be to resign his post.

There was great excitement and several members got up to speak at the same time when Professor Dunn moved an amendment to the effect that the attention of the Court having been drawn to certain allegations about the University in the Muslim Memorandum the Court desired the Executive Council of the University to investigate into the truth of the matter and if they are well-founded to ask Dr. Khan for an explanation.

Dr. Pandit Nanakchand agreed to withdraw his resolution and the amendment was unanimously carried.—A. P.

PATNA UNIVERSITY SCIENCE COLLEGE

OPENED BY VICEROY

VICEROY'S CAMP, PATNA, Nov. 15.

Opening the Science College at Patna University to-day His Excellency the viceroy said in the course of his speech:—

The particular duty I have now to perform is to declare formally open the Science College Laboratories. No University to-day, in a scientific age, is complete without its equipment for scientific research as one of the many branches which go to make the whole tree of human knowledge and it gives me great pleasure to declare open these buildings which are to form so important a part of this great University. We hear it said, sometimes, that the application of science to modern life is the solution of most of the problems which confront us. In that there is, no doubt, exaggeration but it is certainly true that India with its great material resources to be developed its industrial possibilities, its agricultural and engineering problems to be solved, offers wide scope to those whose talents lie in the direction of scientific research and to those of you who are going to pursue this line of study I would say that if you take all that besides having much to give to others, you will gain much that will be of use to you in the wider life that will open for you when you have left this University.

FUNCTION OF EDUCATION.

The function of education and especially of an institution such as this is to encourage independent investigation and thought. Situated as it is in a busy and crowded centre Patna University should be the focus of thought of different communities different creeds different interests. Here we should find the play of wind on mind the habit of independent thought the scholarship whose hallmark is that it knows its own limitations of knowledge and the play of mind on mind will encourage and develop the powers of your students to think independently and not to rest content without solid foundations for the convictions that they profess. I am not advocating that students should plunge at once into the wirepool of party politics. There is plenty of time for that letter on for those who embark as some of us at one time or another have embarked upon that rather bewildering voyage. But when the time comes for you to leave this university, and here I speak especially to the students, and to go back to your homes in town or village or country as the case may be I would have you remember that men like you with a University education ought to have and will gave a great influence in moulding the thought of many who have not had the same advantages and the answer to the question whether that influence will be good or bad will depend perhaps more than you realise on the use you make of the opportunities which are now being offered to you by the great institution to which you have the honour to belong.—A. P.

STATE SUBJECTS AND BUTLER COMMITTEE

PRINCES' ATTITUDE EXPLAINED BY DR. RUSHBROOK WILLIAMS

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Dr. Rushbrook Williams in a letter to "New Leader" declares that the Princes are in no way responsible for the decision of the Butler Committee, not to hear the representatives of the States Subjects' Conference; that the throughout desired open inquiry, and if the Butler Committee decided otherwise, it is not the fault of the Princes who believe that their case has nothing to fear from publicity.—Reuter.

"INDIA MUST RELEASE ITSELF"

MR. SAKLATWALA AT SOCIAL CLUB DINNER

LONDON, NOV. 12.

Yesterday at the Indian Social Club dinner when the Maharaja of Burdwan rose to propose the Dewali toast there were hisses and shouts for Mr. Saklatvala. Mr. Saklatvala was not on the toast list. Cries for Mr. Saklatvala continued with every speaker rising to propose of reply to the toast until at last it was announced that Mr. Saklatvala would support the toast for visitors and guests.

Mr. Saklatvala declared that the Indian Social Club must be for the Indian nation and those who served the nation were the society's best members. India must release itself from the yoke of a foreign nation until which society cannot develop.

The Maharanee of Coochbehar spoke in her sweet voice on Indian womanhood.—"Forward" Special Cable.

POINCARE'S PRONOUNCEMENT ON FRENCH POLICY

"RESTORATION OF FINANCES ABOVE EVERYTHING

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—In the Chamber the most important passage of M. Poincare's statement of policy, referred to Reparations, in which he said that there now seemed to be no obstacle, to the appointment of experts for a round table discussion, and Government reckoned on successfully concluding negotiations, on which the destinies of France and Europe might depend. He added that Government would subordinate everything to restoration of the country's finances, and expected that the Chamber would dispose of the interpellations to-night and begin the discussion of the Budget to-morrow.—Reuter.

TERRIFIC GALE DESTROYS LIFE BOAT

SWEEPS AWAY FISHING POPULATION OF RYE

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Terrific seas were running at six this morning when a Rye motor-lifeboat put out to assist the distressed Latvian cargo vessel. Five minutes later news was received that the latter's crew had been safely transferred to a German vessel. Life-boatmen were not aware of that, and continued their journey. The boat struck a sandbank and capsized within half a mile of the shore in full view of the victims' relatives and other would-be rescuers, who were impotent in the face of a 70-mile wind. The dead crew numbered 17 practically the whole of fishing population of Rye. The tempest in the Channel was such that a Hastings' lifeboat (motorless) was unable to put out for the same wreck.—Reuter.

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HARD WORKED POSTMAN

GOVT. APPOINT INQUIRY COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

The Government of India have instituted a full comprehensive enquiry into the question of hours of work on time scale etc. of subordinate employees in the Postal Department.

Mr. G. V. Bewoor I. C. S. lately Deputy Director General of Posts and Telegraphs is conducting the enquiry. He arrived in Calcutta yesterday from Delhi. This enquiry has been undertaken in pursuance of a resolution moved in the Council of State by the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde and accepted by Government Mr. Tarapada Mookerjee, Secretary Postal Union will be associated with the enquiry His assistance and help will be purely advisory.

Mr. Bewoor will conduct the enquiry in Calcutta for a week and then proceed to Madras, Bombay and other stations.—A. P.

INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

RESOLUTIONB EFORE ASSEMBLY

CALCUTTA, Nov 16.

Mr. Abdul Hatin Chaudhury M. L. A. has given notice of the following resolution which he proposes to move at the Delhi session of the Legislative Assembly. —

With a view to fostering the growth of the Indian film industry and the protection of the Indian cinema trade from exploitation by non-Indians this House recommends the Governor-General in Council to give immediate effect to the recommendations of the Indian Cinematograph Committee by the imposition of a "quota system" and the introduction of legislative measures requiring the compulsory registration of persons and companies engaged in producing, exhibiting disturbuting and importing films or owning or controlling cinema houses the predominence of an Indian element being assured in all such concerns.—A. P.

DEATH ON EVE OF RETIREMENT.

MR SHAIK'S BODY CONVEYED TO SURAT.

SURAT. Nov. 15.

The news of the sudden death of Mr. Mahomed Kadar Shaikh, Collector of Thana District, has been received here. The special carrying his dead body from Thana arrived here at 3-30 this afternoon and about 1,000 people were present at the station and followed the Janaja to the burial ground. Among those present was the Hon. Mr. Dehelvi, President, Bombay Legislative Council. Mr. Mahomed Kadar Shaikh had left Surat only day before yesterday for Palghar where he had camped for survey work. While on duty yesterday he felt indisposed and left the camp for Thana, but expired on the way between Wada and Thana.

The deceased was a well known citizen of Surat and had evinced keen interest in the education of his community. He was due to retire on the 24th December.—A. P.

PUNJAB COTTON CROP

SMALLER YIELD

The cotton crop of Punjab seems to be shaller and average idea is for about 10 annas in a rupee. Reports received from Lyallpur, Gojra, Montgomery, Tandlianwala and Sargodha indicate that the earlier bright prospects were marred by excessive rains followed by a long dry spell. The yield is disappointing. The total crop is likely to be 6 to 7 lacs of bales of both Deshi and American styles.

CHAMBER'S CONFIDENCE IN POINCARE MINISTRY

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—The French Chamber has carried a motion of confidence in the reconstituted Poincare Ministry by 330 votes to 129.—Reuter.

Peshawar, Nov. 16.—Reports from across the Frontier show that the Mohmand area between Dakka and Jalalabad is somewhat unsettled and that traffic on the road has been temporarily suspended. The cause is probably a feud between Mohmands and Khugiani over women and land cases and it is expected that the situation will soon become normal.—A. P.

WIFE REFUSES TO RETURN TO HUSBAND

BANK CLERK'S DILEMMA

The Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum was packed to its utmost capacity on Friday morning to witness the proceedings in connection with Shardabai, the wife of a Bank clerk. Shardabai, it would be remembered, disappeared on 30th August, and her husband Satara Appajirao suspected one Ganpat Nuri, a Sufi Fakir living in Girgaum of having enticed her away, and filed a complaint against him. A search warrant was also issued against the accused but Shardabai was not found in his house.

A few days later, Shardabai was unexpectedly found near the Flora Fountain in the company of a European lady. The husband on receiving information from a friend, hurried to the spot but, it is understood, did not get any encouraging response from her. The police were informed and the two ladies were taken to the Lamington Road Police station where Shardabai is said to have made a statement. From reports that have gained publicity in the press, it appears that she had made grave allegations of cruelty against her husband.

HUSBAND'S APPREHENSIONS.

On Thursday morning, Satara Appajirao made an application before Mr. C. N. Mehta, for the issue of immediate summons against Miss Roberts to produce his wife in court. In the course of his application, he stated that he had made various attempts to interview his wife but was flatly refused permission. He, therefore, submitted that he had serious apprehensions that his wife would not be produced in court for the purpose of his case.

Summons was accordingly issued and in response to it, Miss Roberts came to the Court with Shardabai on Friday morning. In her statement in the Court Miss Roberts said that Shardabai had come to her on 30th August accompanied by a Christian lady and had expressed her willingness to become a convert to Christianity. Since then, she was staying at the Mission Boarding Houses.

NOT WILLING TO RETURN.

Shardabai, questioned, said that she went to the Mission people of her own accord and that she did not want to return to her husband. Asked if she knew the two accused in the case, she replied in the affirmative but denied the allegation that they had anything to do with her going to the Mission. She also did not know of the complaint filed against them by her husband.

After hearing the statements made by Miss Roberts and Shardabai, the Magistrate ordered that the latter should be allowed to stay with the missionaries.

The hearing of the original complaint filed against Swami Ganpat Nuri and his disciple is fixed for 12th December.

MOVEMENT OF COTTON PRICES

MAJOR AND MINOR DIRECTION

The New York futures market was quoted at 19.75 and Broach was quoted at Rs. 393|8 on the first day of January 1928. Prices receded to 17.13 at New York showing a decline of 257 points while Broach declined to Rs. 342 showing a decline of Rs. 51|8 by the 2nd day of February 1928.

From the above lowest level prices advanced 436 points in New York at 21.54 on the 1st day of May. Broach prices rose Rs. 68|- to Rs. 410|-. A small reaction of 133 points culminated with New York 20.21 and Broach Rs. 390|- i.e. Rs. 20 decline by the 12th day of June. The renewed advance ended on the 30th August at rise of 253 points at New York with 22.74 and Rs. 43|- in Broach with Rs. 433|- per candy. The top remained uncancelled and prices broke 544 points at New York with 17.30 on the 15th day of September and Broach declined Rs. 120|8 with Rs. 312|8. The said decline was followed by a reaction of 255 points ending on the 17th October and Broach advanced Rs. 57|8 with Rs. 370|- per candy. The Major direction again began with established a fall of 109 points at New York with 18.76 and Broach lost Rs. 33|- at Rs. 337|-. Thereafter the market is grinding and is preparing for a fresh direction. The total effect of above fluctuations show a rise of 10.22 points at New York against a decline of 10.43 points. Broach prices during the same period declined Rs. 225|- per can and improved only Rs. 190|8.

New York:—

19.75	21.54	
17.18	17.18	
—257	plus 4.36	
21.54	22.74	21.74
20.21	20.21	17.30
—1.33	plus 2.53	—5.44
19.85		19.85
17.30		18.76
plus 2.55		—1.09

To-day New York 19.45.

Bombay Broach:—

393	8	410	419	433
342	342	390	390
—51|8	plus 68	—20	plus 43
433	370		370
312	8	312	8		337
—120|8	plus 57|8		—33

To-day Broach Rs. 354.

DONOUGHMORE COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

SECRETARY OF STATE'S INTERVENTION

COMPLETE RESPONSIBLE GOVT. FOR CEYLON NOT PRACTICABLE

COLOMBO, Nov. 16.

Surprise was created in the Legislative Council last evening when at the conclusion of the session the Colonial Secretary read a message from the Secretary of State intervening in, the debate at present in progress on the Donoughmore Commission's recommendations. Mr. Amery declared that the Commission's recommendations must be regarded as a whole and stated his unwillingness to accept any amendments in principle which would destroy the balance of the scheme. If a substantial majority of the inhabitants of Ceylon were unwilling to agree to a trial of the scheme as a whole the Secretary of State might feel compelled to re-open the whole question of any constitutional change in which event it would be necessary to proceed with the election of a new Council. If however effect could be given to the recommendations a short extension of the present Council's term would be arranged.

COMPLETE RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IMPRACTICABLE.

Mr. Amery stated that he fully concurred in the Commission's conclusions that the grant of complete responsible government was quite impracticable under present conditions and held out no hope that failure to accept the scheme would in anyway tend to expedite the possibility of such grant.

When the message had been read an invitation was extended to un-official members to meet the Governor at a private conference on the subject.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS AND LABOUR UNION

HEARING OF DISPUTE PROCEEDING

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

A second hearing of the dispute between the Labour Union and the Millowners' Association on the question of the collection of subscriptions of the members of the Labour Union inside the mill premises took place last evening at Satyagrahashram before the Arbitration Board consisting of Gandhiji and Seth Mangaldas and it was decided to frame certain rules for the collection of subscriptions by the mills in accordance with a list of members of the Labour Union to be supplied by the Union. These rules are being drawn up and they will be considered by the arbitrators in a day or two.—A. P.

COLLECTING FUNDS FOR UNPUBLISHED "WHO'S WHO"

FATHER AND SON SENTENCED

POONA, Nov. 15.

The case in which G. P. Limaye and his son M. G. Limaye were undergoing trial on a charge of cheating a number of prominent people and which has been going on before the Cantonment Magistrate for some time past concluded to-day when the Magistrate sentenced Limaye senior to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default of payment 3 months further rigorous imprisonment and the younger Limaye to undergo the same period of rigorous imprisonment in addition to paying a fine of Rs. 50 with the option of one months further imprisonment.

The accused it was alleged went round collecting orders and taking advances of money from prominent people telling them that sketches of their biographies would be published in a proposed publication on the lines of the English "Who's Who". The accused, however, failed to produce such a publication or to return the money and the charge of cheating was brought home to them.—A. P.

END OF GUJARAT COLLEGE TROUBLE

FINE ON STUDENTS REMITTED

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 16.

The Principal of Gujarat College has remitted the fine of three rupees which he imposed on those students who did not appear at the examination on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION BOARD

SANSKRIT AND NATIONAL CULTURE

C. P. EDUCATIONIST AND PUBLIC OPINION

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 13.

The ways and methods of the Education Department of the Central Provinces are unfathomable. They have recognised Physics and Chemistry as separate subjects for the High School Certificate Examination which is bound to affect Sanskrit Studies in our province. At a meeting of the persons interested in Sanskrit learning resolutions were passed asserting that the study of classical languages being absolutely necessary in the interest of Indian National culture, deserves to be encouraged and therefore requested the High School Education Board to include a classical language as a compulsory subject in the curriculum of the High School Certificate Examination, requested the authorities not to split Physics and Chemistry as separate subjects but to group them as one optional subject and appointed an influential committee to press these resolutions. It is hoped that the High School Education Board would not flout the public opinion in a matter concerning their national culture.

TILAK VIDYALAYA'S AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME.

The authorities of the Tilak Vidyalaya, Nagpur deserve to be heartily congratulated on their holding Winter Lecture Series every year for the edification of the public. The series has been started for the sole purpose of educating the general public by arranging lectures of eminent scholars, leaders and public men on different subject of general and scientific interest. 200 invitations to well-known scholars and leaders of all shades of opinion all over India have been issued. Until now, Dr. Annie Besant, Sj. S. Satyamurti, Mr. Horniman, Dr. P. C. Ray, Sj. K. F. Nariman, Sj. Harshe of Poona, Dinkar Shastri Kanade have accepted the invitation so far while other leaders are still considering the matter. As the lectures will be of a popular character it is hoped that the public will avail themselves of the opportunity to the fullest extent and reap benefit out of it. It is no doubt that the lectures will stimulate independent thought. An elevated mental atmosphere is very much needed to kindle enthusiasm for knowledge in the budding minds of our young men, and nothing will help more to attain this object than lectures by men of eminence. Above all, it will give a good intellectual treat to the office clerks, businessmen and others after the day's labours. The Tilak Vidyalaya is entirely run on public help. They have, therefore, decided to open a Winter Lecture Series Fund. It is hoped that the appeal will be responded to in a generous spirit.

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AMERICAN OPINION ON NEHRU REPORT

"ENDEAVOURS TO BUILD UP CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSALS"

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S" ANALYSIS

The "Christian Science Monitor" of Boston, publishes the following editorial article in one of its recent issues under the heading "A Helpful Move in India":—

A gathering of influential Hindus and Mahomedans at Lucknow India calling itself the "All-Parties Conference," ha adopted proposals for a new constitution. This is a move in the right direction. If Indian as a whole could formulate any scheme on which they were all agreed, for developing democratic government for themselves this would greatly facilitate advance toward the goal of ultimate political autonomy which Britain has promised to accord whenever that vast country becomes sufficiently united to enable it to stand successfully alone.

The signatories are in a position to speak for a large section of English-educated Indians.

They may not have succeeded in winning over to their plan either the more conservative leaders of 60,000,000 orientally minded Mahomedans or the non-Brahmin and so-called "depressed" classes, who are also numerous and important. Nevertheless, the fact that they reflect the views of exceedingly influential groups entitles their proposals to serious consideration.

MAIN FEATURE.

The main feature of the proposal is simple. It would make India an independent nation, governed by an executive subordinated to an electorate of the entire adult community and owing allegiance only to the British Crown. In other words, India under it, would endeavour to step politically into a position similar to that already occupied by Canada Australia and the Irish Free State.

It is objected to, however, on several grounds, the chief being that Mahomedans and non-Brahmins fear it would place them at the mercy of the Hindu element. Lord Meston, a shrewd Anglo-Indian further points out with truth that even the orthodox Hindu is unlikely in the long run to accept any constitution based, as this is, upon Western theories of democracy. "To the orthodox Hindu—and he is still by far the strongest single force in India." Lord Meston says "no form of government is thinkable unless it is tinged with theocracy, unless it recognises the divine right of the twice-born (Brahmin), the priest and the noble, to rule over those of low estate."

There are, therefore, difficulties ahead.

Nevertheless, the British Commission under Sir John Simon, now engaged in looking into the question of improving the Constitution of India, may well welcome the plan as an earnest of the fact that the best thought in that vast country is endeavouring to build up constructive proposals on its own account.

The All-Parties' Conference may not as as yet have found anything upon which unanimity is possible. That it has been looking for it, however, is itself an advance, for this shows that the Indian boycott movement that was first directed against Sir John Simon and his associates has weakened and that the prospects of hitherto doubtful interracial co-operation have improved.

UPLIFTOF DEPRESSED CLASSES

PROPOSED TAX FOR MAKING PROVISION FOR EDUCATION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 15.

Raja Narendranath having completed his labours for the time being on the Punjab wing of the Simon Commission rejoined his colleagues on the Hartog Education Committee to-day when only two witnesses from the Central Provinces who had accepted the Committee's invitation to give evidence were examined. Mr. G. M. Thaware, Secretary, Central Provinces and Berar Depressed Classes Education Society, Nagpur, informed the Committee that his society did not work among the aboriginal tribes but were thinking of doing so. Replying to a question of Sir Philip Hartog witness said that as soon as a man of the depressed class embraced christianity or Islam he ceased to be considered an untouchable.

Sir Philip Hartog:—You propose that education should be made compulsory for both boys and girls of the depressed classes. But do you think it a practicable measure.

Witness: Yes.

To the questions of Sir G. Anderson Mr. Thaware replied that wherever compulsory primary education existed in the Central Provinces the same facilities were not provided for the children of the depressed classes. Witness stated that although no distinction was supposed to be made between class and class in chools in practice the depressed class children were not treated as equals in schools and it was only at the time of inspection that school teachers in order to hoodwink the authorities made the children of all classes sit together.

Sir George Anderson:—You mean to say that where compulsion is applied it applied in such a way that is does not benefit the depressed classes

Witness agreed with the view.

TAX FOR EDUCATION.

Sir Philip Hartog then asked the witness if he considered it feasible to levy tax of four annas per head on the depressed classes for making adequate provision for their education.

Witness said that if the tax was made compulsory it would be paid. Witness further told the committee that purdah system was non-existent among the depressed classes. In the interests of his class he wanted that depressed class men should be appointed teachers and supervisors of schools to watch that depressed classes were fairly treated. Witness advocated withdrawal of primary education from the control of local bodies and it being made a reserved subject because he thought a Government department could more appropriately more steadily apply compulsion where it was needed.

Questioned by Raja Narendranath witness stated that among themselves the depressed classes treated mehtars as untouchables but at the times of conferences, representatives of mehtars sat with representatives of other classes. With regard to his plea for the admission of the depressed classes students into the training schools for teachers without examination he was asked if he thought such training would be profitable and would turn out good teachers. Witness thought it would be so.

Witness informed Sir George Anderson that 31 depressed classes men were at present getting training in such institutions.

Revd. C. C. Rogers, headmaster, Christ Church Boys High School, Jubbulpore, who was next examined joined the protest registered by Col Gidney the other day about the reduction in the grants to their schools. Formerly they used to get one half their approved expenditure but now the grant had been reduced to one third approved expenditure, thus bringing them to the level of Indian schools. Sir Amherst brought out the fact that the reduction in the grant was not done by the Legislative Council but by the Government.

Revd Rogers said that they were not being created generously by the local bodies as the Indian schools and hence they wanted bigger grants-in-aid from Government. Witness would like that European and Anglo-Indian education was made reserved non-votable central subject.—A. P.

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GENESIS OF BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

Settlement Manual Contravened

A PATHETIC APPEAL AND A CURT REPLY

We published the other day the summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Munshi Committee which was appointed by the Coalition Nationalist Party of the Bombay Legislative Council to investigate into the methods adopted by officials in the Surat District in respect of the collection of revised assessment in the Bardoli Taluka and in particular the allegations that irregular, illegal, harsh and vindictive measures had been taken by them in that matter. We publish to-day the first and second chapters of the Report.

MUNSHI COMMITTEE'S REPORT

REVISION SETTLEMENT REPORT.

1. In the introduction we have stated the constitutional position regarding settlement of revenue. Inspite, however, of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee and of the resolutions of the Legislative Council, the Bombay Government pressed on with its work of revising settlements in several Talukas. It slept over the report of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee for some time, and then issued a Government resolution in which it threw overboard most of the recommendations of the majority of the Committee. Nevertheless it was not quite free from the apprehension that the new legislation that would ultimately be passed, might not leave it as free a hand in the matter as it would wish. Settlement after settlement was therefore allowed to be proceeded with, with the result that by the time the new bill is passed into law, there would be few talukas left to have the benefit of it.

2. Thirty years' period of the first Revision Settlement in Bardoli and Chorasi Talukas of the Surat District was to expire in the year 1927-28, the original settlement having been introduced in the year 1866-67. Government therefore appointed Mr. M. S. Jayakar, the then District Deputy Collector in charge of the Northern Prant, to work as Assistant Settlement Officer in addition to his own ordinary duties in the year 1924. This Officer commenced his work of the second Revision Settlement in the year 1924-25, and submitted his report to the Collector on the 30th June 1925, proposing an increase of 30.59 per cent.

UNDER THE HARROW.

3. Bardoli is only one of the many Talukas that have thus come under th harrow. The Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal which we have shortly described as "Bardoli" throughout is, as is well-known by now, a part of the District of Surat in the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Its population is about 87,000 persons. About 38,000 out of these are Brahmins, Banias, Patidars and other advanced classes. The rest are Dublas and Chodharas who live by working on land. There are about 17,184 Khatedars, *i.e.*, agriculturists who according to the Land Revenue Code are styled "occupants of land paying land revenue". The land in Bardoli which is under agriculture is about 1,25,000 acres, distributed over about 138 villages of the Taluka and the Mahal.

4. The actual conditions under which the enhancement in question has been fixed may be briefly summarised. The Settlement Officer, the people contend, carried out a perfunctory inquiry, drew arbitrary conclusions about the economic conditions of the people, prepared statistics without exercising proper scrutiny, and recommended 30 per cent enhancement on the sole basis of the rise in the value of gross produce, without any regard to the rise in the cost of production. The report was sent by the Settlement Officer who then happened to be the Deputy Collector, to Mr. A. M. Macmilan the permanent Collector, who was then on leave in England, for review. Mr. Macmilan in his review raised several doubts as to the correctness of the statistes collected by Mr. Jayakar and also as regards the statistics of the previous Settlement. The Settlement Officer's report, when submitted to Mr. Anderson, was however "exhausively dealt with by the Commissioner of Settlements, himself a former Collector of the District and in fact has been practically re-written by him". This is the language of the Government Resolution fixing the enhanced settlement in Bardoli. If the report had "practically to be re-written" by the Commissioner, it stands to reason that it was practically of no value.

5. But inspite of its being "practically re-written", the Commssioner submitted his own report in which he questioned the value of the Settlement Officer's report, on exactly the same ground as was relied on by the leaders who have from time to time represented the people. The fact that the Settlement Officer has based he recommendation on the sole ground of enhanced prices of the gross produce seems to the Settlement Commissioner sufficient to vitiate the whole report. He criticised it as "irrelevant" and "positively dangerous, as affording no justification for his proproposal and suggesting arguments against them".

ERROR OF CALCULATION.

6. Having thus realised the absurdity of the Settlement Officer's recommendations, the Settlement Commissioner had nothing but his pet rental basis to fall back upon. This was directly in contravention of the Settlement Manual which lays down that rental statistics should be only one of the factors to be considered and that "they cannot be used as the basis for definite conclusions.....unless they exist in considerable volume and unless their reliability has been carefully tested". The Settlement Commissioner not only relied exclusively on the rental statistics but gnored the fact that the two conditions which render them of any value were wantng in the present case Further, the statistics used were of the abnormal post-war period. This was against the declaration made by the Revenue Member, the Hon'ble Mr. Rieu, in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 17th March 1927. By a strange error of calculation he assumed seven years' statistic as one year's, based his conclusion on the assumption that "at least half thetotal area is held by landlords who do not cultivate it", and recommended 29.03 per cent enhancement.

PROTESTS AND THEIR FAILURE.

7. The struggle of the Bardoli people against the levy of revised assessmnet is a long tale of futile protests and ineffective appeals. In June 1925, when Mr. Jayakar, Assistant Settlement Officer, submitted his report to the Collector of Surat, vague rumours of an enhancement of 30 per cent began to agitate the minds of the Bardoli agriculturists, and in October 1925, an association of agriculturists was established with the primary object of dealing with the situation when the expected enhancement was announced. When the report of Mr. Jayakar was made available at the Taluka Kachery, these rumours were confirmed and Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Nak, M.L.C. and Rao Sahib Dadubhai Desai, M.L.C. visited certain villages, made enquiries and advised organised protests. Petitions of objections and protest meetings followed.

8. In the beginning of 1927, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik and Mr. H. B. Shivdasani, an ex. I.C.S., both members of the Bombay Legislative Council representing the Surat District (including Bardoli Taluka) placed themselves at thehead of this movement. In January 1927, the Bardoli Taluka resolved to send a deputaton to represent their grievances in the matter to the Hon'ble Mr. Rieu, the Revenue Member. In the February Sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council which followed, Rao Bahadur Kale moved a resolution which among other things stated that the increased assessment should not be levied in the Presidency until the procedure in revising the assessment had been sanctioned by the Legislative Council. In the course of the debate on this resolution, as also on two other occasions in the Sessions, the unjustifiable enhancement of assessment of Bardoli figured largely. The resolution which is set out in para 11 of the Introduction was carried by the Legislative Council. On the 29th March 1927, a deputation of agriculturists headed by Rao Bahadur Naik and Mr. Shivdasani waited upon the Revenue Member, who expressed a desire for detailed information. When Rao Bahadur Naik desired to have a copy of the revised settlement report in order to supply this information, he was supplied with a copy of Mr. Jayakar's Report without the reviews of the Collector, Commissioner and the Settlement Officer. In the meantime, Mr. Narhari Parikh of the Satyagraha Ashram, who was then studying conditions of Bardoli, applied for taking a copy of the full report at his own expenses but the application was rejected and he was driven to the necessity of making independent attempts to collect and publish materials to show that the revised assessment was not properly made. Mr. Malkani, Prof. of Economics in the Gujarat Vidyapith wrote a series of articles in 'Young India', with such materials as he could procure. Rao Bahadur Naik submitted a representation on the 20th May 1927 setting out facts to prove that the enhancement was not justifiable. Rao Bahadur Naik and Mr. Shivdasani a few days later submitted a joint memorial to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council. These efforts at obtaining redress were treated with utter disregard and a Government Resolution dated the 19th July 1927 introduced the final rates of revised assessment which reduced the enhancement from 29.03 to 21.97. The Government, one may presume, realised that there was no justification for either the rate of enhancement recommended by the Settlement Officer or by the Settlement Commissioner, and fixed a lesser rate, *viz.*, 21.97 per cent. It however disclosed no reasons for the rate of 21.97 per cent that it had recommended. This seems to have been done not as a result of a proper enquiry but merely to allay the agitation against the enhancement recommended by the Settlement Officer.

PUBLIC PROTESTS IGNORED.

9. Great discontent prevailed in the Bardoli Taluka at the scant courtesy shown by Government to these persistent protests, challenging the revised assessment. The discontent had reached a stage when it was not likely to submit quietly to this injustice, and on the 9th September 1927, the agriculturists, in a large and representative meeting presided over by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, resolved to withhold payment of the amount by which the revenue had been enhanced. The only possible method of obtaining redress according to them was to start *satyagraha* and their eyes naturally turned towards Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Vallabhbhai, a lawyer of repute who had given up a long-standing practice on account of non-co-operation, a well-known leader of the Congress, one of the most successful Presidents of the Ahmedabad Municipality and the foremost social worker during the trying days when parts of Gujarat were devastated by floods, had as a prominent lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi conducted *satyagraha* on more than one occasion. In January 1928, leading agriculturists from the Bardoli Taluka waited upon Mr. Vallabhbhai and pressed him to organise civil disobedience in the Taluka in order that their grievances may be redressed. On the 4th of February 1928, a large meeting of the agriculturists of the Bardoli Taluka was held at Bardoli where Mr. Vallabhbhai presided and R. B. Naik, R. S. Dadubhai and Dr. Dixit were present. Mr. Vallabhbhai it must be said advised the Bardoli agriculturists against taking the extreme step of launching *satyagraha*. The Members of the Legislative Council who had as mentioned above exhausted every possible effort, confessed that it was no longer possible for them with the methods of work at their disposal to do anything in the matter. Though warned of the difficulties and dangers of a campaign of *satyagraha* the Bardoli people on the 12th of February 1928 finally resolved not to pay any assessment until Government cancelled the enhanced assessment or appointed an independent and impartial enquiry to revise the assessment.

10. Not to leave any stone unturned in order to secure redress by ordinary methods, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on the 6th day of February 1928 addressed a letter to H. E. the Governor. (See Appendix). In this letter he mentioned how sore were the feelings of the Bardoli people on this question, and how determined they were not to pay the enhanced revenue and referred to the dire consequences of Satyagraha of which he had already warned the people. He further stated "it makes one sad to read para 11 of the Government Resolution summarily rejecting all the grounds of objections urged on behalf of people in various petitions submitted to the Government. The way in which these objectionshave been brushed aside, disclosed a determination on the part of the Government to insist upon the enhanced assessment notwithstanding objections, however, great". After dealing with the Settlement Commissioner's Report, he continued "the least, I submit, that could be done by way of revision is for the Government to suspend a portion of revenue collection according to the revised assessment and to order an examination of the whole case afresh after giving due opportunity to the people to represent their own case and ensuring full weight being given thereto. I respectfully urge you to afford a fair opportunity to the people to place their case before an impartial tribunal clothed with adequate authority". To this simple and pathetic appeal, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor sent a curt reply on the 8th February 1928 stating that the letter had been transferred to the Revenue Department for official consideration and disposal. The letter met the fate which all other petitions and appeals had met so far. In view of the total disregard with which Government had treated all efforts for obtaining redress, the action of the Bardoli people or Mr. Vallabhbhai cannot in any sense be considered precipitate.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 16. Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	823	4,857	5,378
Central India	199	9,041	7,700
Barsi and Nagar	438	4,888	4,649
Hyderabad-Gaorani	61	1,419	1,305
Berar	2,546	35,797	26,939
Central Provinces	1,858	16,660	4,964
Ttal Oomras	5,925	72,662	50,935
Dholera	..	4,306	13,741
N.-W. Provinces	1,030	31,178	23,278
Rajputana	..	1,460	5,722
Sind-Punjab	199	2,213	9,797
Broach	..	2,608	2,444
Coompta & Dharwar	66	3,101	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	..	3,220	2,739
Cocoanada	..	1	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	1,662	6,0..
Persian	..	30	2,319
American	..	778	18,472
Egyptian & African	200	10,060	4,812
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	..	....	2
Total	7,420	133,279	142,647

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 16. 1st Sept. to 8th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	3,498	131,728	70,178
Japan & China	6,099	219,333	59,510
Coast Ports	..	4,298	3,752
Up-Country by Rail	..	29,421	20,414
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	19,448	6,766
Total	9,507	404,228	160,620

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Bengal, Fine	300	
Bengal F. G.	290	
Sind-Phjab Fine	300	
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	290	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330/35	300/5
Nagpur Fine	330/35	300/5
Yeotmal Fine	325/30	300
Arvi Fine	325/30	300
Amraoti Fine	310/15	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	285
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khandesh Fine	.....	260
Muthia Fine	.....	....
Muthia F.G.	...	....
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	...	270/80
Purna F.G.G.S.		260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.		260/5
Indore/Ujjain Fine		260
Burwah Sanavad Fine		265
Surat F.G.G.S.	...	....
Broach F.G.G.S.	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.		320
Cambodia		360
Miraj/Sangli		370/75
Compta Good		350/60
Jinja		345/50

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GOVERNOR UNVEILS MEMORIAL TABLET

On Thursday afternoon His Excellency the Governor performed the unveiling ceremony of the George Wittet Memorial Tablet erected in the Gateway of India, Bombay, on Thursday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering. The Tablet commemorate the services rendered to Bombay and India by the late Mr. George Wittet, consulting architect to the Governor of Bombay.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was met on arrival at the Gateway of India by Mr. W. H. Neilson, Chairman of the Memorial Fund, and the members. Mr. Neilson introduced the members of the Committee to His Excellency and then conducted him to his seat on the dais.

Mr. Neilson then explained the history of the commemoration scheme.

TRIBUTE TO MR. WITTET.

Mr. W. H. Neilson on behalf of the Committee and subscribers to the Wittet Memorial Fund in the course of his speech said:—

George Wittet passed away from us on the 10th September 1926 and at a widely attended meeting held in the Royal Institute of Science shortly after Mr. Wittet's death, it was unanimously resolved to formulate a scheme to perpetuate, in some worthy and appropriate form, the memory of this brilliant Architect and the great services rendered by him to this City and Presidency. A Committee was formed and after due deliberation it was decided that the most suitabe form of memorial would be—

(a) the erection, subject to the approval of Government, of a Memorial Tablet in the Gateway of India:

(b) the endowment of one or more travelling scholarships for senior architectural students, to be known as the Wittet Scholarships and to be awarded by annual competitive examination in Bombay, each scholarship being of a value sufficient to enable the holder to spend say 6 months in touring India and studying at first hand the masterpieces of Indian architecture, both ancient and modern.

To-day's ceremony marks the conclusion of the first portion of the Memorial Scheme and the Tablet which I shall presently have the honour of asking His Excellency to unveil will, we trust, long remain an enduring monument to future generations of the high esteem in which George Wittet was held by his fellow citizens.

Coming to the "second and more important part of the Memorial Scheme,"—the foundation of the Wettet Commemoration Scholarships, Mr. Neilson said: The Committee formulated this scheme because in the first place they felt that had it been possible to consult George Wittet himself, this is the manner in which he would have desired that his memory should be kept green, and secondly, because this scheme represented the consensus of public opinion which we sought. We have collected altogether close on Rs. 13,000 and the balance available after defraying the cost of the Memorial Tablet will be roughly Rs. 16,000.

I will not pretend that the response has come up to the Committee's hopes, but, as we all know, times have not been good and the demands on our purses have been many and varied. The money collected, if invested at 5 per cent., would give us an available annual return of Rs. 800—say Rs. 130 a month spread over a period of 6 months. We could make a beginning with this sum but we feel that it is not really adequate to carry out the scheme in a manner worthy of it. It is the opinion of the Committee that the scholarship should be of a value of not less than Rs. 200 a month if it is to enable the holder to cover and derive full benefit from first hand study of the wide field of architecture which India offers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The list of subscribers, headed so generously by Your Excellency and H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda is a fairly large and representative one, but the Committee feel that there must be, in this great City and Presidency, many whom the original appeal has failed to reach but who would willingly accord their support to the scheme were the objects brought to their notice.

Mr. Neilson then announced that the Committee had received sum of Rs. 1,000/- from the staff and students of the Architectural Section of the Bombay School of Art.

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE.

"Unveiling the Memorial His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said:

"The occasion which has brought us together this afternoon is a sad one for all those who, like myself, had the pirvilege of being numbered among the personal friends of George Wittet, and were attracted and charmed by his vivacious and resolute personality for we are reminded of the loss which we suffered two years ago by his untimely death a loss not only to the City and Presidency of Bombay, but one that touched very deeply all those with whom he had come in contact.

No one who is familiar with the great public buildings of Bombay can fail to be impressed with the importance of George Wittet's work to this City and Presidency, and indeed to the arrhitectural development of India. A list of the principal buildings which he designed, both in Bombay and in other parts of the Presidency, has been given in the appeal issued to-day by the Memorial Committee, but here in Bombay it can truly be said that if you wish to find a fitting monument to his memory you have only to look around. The Gateway of India itself, where we stand to day, will now wear for all time, in the memorial tablet which I am about to unveil, a fitting tribute to his genius, of which it is perhaps the most striking example.

It is not only for these abiding monuments in stone, remarkable as they are, that George Wittet will be remembered in Bombay, for by the leading part he took in the training of students of architecture in the School of Art, he established a tradition which will, I hope, continue to bear fruit for many years to come. It was his constant endeavour to improve the standard of architecture in Bombay and to increase the opportunities for his study, and his efforts in this direction must deserve order that it may be enabled to launch the scheme in a manner worthy of its objects which are to commemorate the name of a great architect and to raise the standard of architecture in this Presidency and in India.

In losing George Wittet at the height of his professional career, Bombay lost not only a distinguished architect, but a most worthy citizen who identified himself with many phases of public life and was ever ready to give a helping hand to all movements in which his assistance was likely to be of value. His name will go down to posterity as a great builder of modern Bombay, as the guide, philosopher and friend of the Indian student of architecture, and as a good citizen of this great city which it was his life work to adorn.

Rawalpindi.—A daring burglary is reported to have taken place in the luggage office of the railway station where currency notes worth Rs. 2,600 have been lost.—A. P.

London.—The ex-Shah of Persia who recently underwent a serious operation at the hospital of Neuilly, is now understood to be progressing well.—Reuter.

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CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Dorab N. D. Khandalavala, Barrister-at-law, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India leave on average pay for 29 days in continuation of the leave granted to him

The leave granted to Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., an Assistant Judge in the Bombay Presidency, by Government Notification, Home Department dated the 13th April 1928, has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by fourteen days on half averagge pay.

The leave granted to Mr. G. A. Shilliday, a Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency has been extended by the High Commissioner for India by three months on half average pay.

Mr. J. N. Mehta, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. W. B. Gilligan, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Nanara, vice Mr. D. V. Vyas.

Mr. P. B. Haigh, I.C.S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Convenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 8th December 1928.

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A FEW PLAIN FACTS ABOUT KHADI

(Continued from page 8.)

the poor. This money is being diverted to Khaddar work. The All-India Spinners' Association had invested by the 30th September 1927, Rs. 19,54,377 in spinning wheels. It has produced during the last year cloth of the value of Rs. 24 lakhs. At a rough estimate 84 lakhs of square yards of Khadi were sold during the year This is a poor figure for an investment of 20 lakhs of rupees.

5. While the total of other sources is 50,860 lacs of yards the hand-spun Khaddar amounts to only 84 lacs of yards. This is the progress achieved in eight years in spite of the utmost efforts of a man like Mahatma Gandhi and of organisations like the Indian National Congress. Instead of throwing all the blame on the worthless shoulders of the Indian people, is it not high time now to consider whether the programme itself is at all the worth the trouble that is being taken for it?

6. The Khaddar centres are working at a loss. The All-India Spinners' Association lost over a lakh of rupees last year. Thus to maintain even the present insignificant output of Khadi the generous public must regularly replenish the vanishing funds of the Association. It is not surprising that the General Council of the Association has recently decided to make again an All-India tour to collect subscriptions for Khaddar work.

7. The simple reason why the Charka cannot establish itself is that it has absolutely no chance of ever standing in competition with the Mill, the mill-owners possessing a bigger purse to buy cotton at rate much cheaper than the home spinner can ever expect to get. Then the cost of production is beyond any comparison. The result is that the money that is required to buy cotton and pay the cost of weaving for a piece of Khadi is more than sufficient to buy a much better finished mill-cloth, thus leaving absolutely no margin for the spinner and the carder; and the argument that whatever is earned in leisure hours is a gain does not apply as there is no chance of earning anything at all.

THE CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN.

It is for this quite obvious reason that the Charka has been given up everywhere. A charge is very commonly brought in our country against the British that they destroyed our Charka industry. But the Charka disappeared from India almost at the same time as it disappeared from Great Britain itself and other parts of the world The true charge that we bring against British rule in this respect is that our cotton mills could not flourish on account of the unfair competition with Manchester.

8. The old ideal that the agriculturist should grow his own cotton and spin his cloth as he cooks his food, is not applicable to modern conditions. Apart from the fact that cotton cannot be grown everywhere and by everybody, cotton has now a world market and the cultivator comfortably makes more profit by selling his cotton and buying mill cloth than by carding and spinning it at his leisure hour and paying wages to the weaver.

Actual facts show that people now do not spin for home consumption but to make some earning through the Khaddar centres. What they earn by spinning they spend in buying mill cloth, mostly foreign cloth.

REMEDY FOR POVERTY.

9. The fact that people are not wanting who are ready to spin even for the most insignificant earning shows only the deep poverty of the masses but not the capacity of the Charka to remedy it.

The poverty of the Indian people can be cured only by removing foreign rule and foreign competition placing the primitive agriculture of the country on a scientific basis, introducing big machinery and large-scale production, supplemented by suitable cottage industries with modern devices and methods, together with necessary improvements in banking, co-operation, tariff, facilities of transport and so forth. The economic depression in our country is too deep and complex a matter to be dealt with by such an incredibly simple thing as the Khadi."

10. The proposal that our poor cultivators should work in their leisure hours on the Charka to add a few annas to their monthly income is inhuman, while all over the world attempts are being made to reduce the hours of work and the cost of production so that all people may get plenty of leisure and sufficient opportunity to fully develop their body, mind and spirit, our Khaddarites are trying to lead India in just the opposite direction!

11. One argument very commonly advanced in favour of the Charka as against the mill is that it avoids all the evils of industrialism. This argument, however, is useless as industrialism is already upon us and no one can prevent the introduction of big machinery. Even the Charka work that has been possible under modern conditions is being carried on more or less on the factory system. Then the Khaddarites only object to the cotton mills, while Mahatma Gandhi would go so far as to allow even cotton mills side by side with the Charka though we fail to see how the two can go together.

Big machinery is inevitable and the poverty of our people can be removed only by large-scale production. Big machinery does not necessarily imply all the evils of industrialism. The evils are bound to disappear. The different ideas and schemes that have been suggested in Europe show that people are trying to correct the defects. Unless one enters into it how can the evils be overcome? It is the tendency of the Indians towards poverty which is really responsible for the cry against machinery.

OBSTACLE TO VILLAGE WORK.

12. The Charka stands in the way of true constructive village work. Money raised for village reconstruction is being used for the organisation of Khaddar production. But the Charka has no power of creating life in the villages. To infuse life into the villagers means to stimulate them to change and improve their present wretched condition in all possible ways and to combine with one another for that purpose. The Charka gives no such incentive to them but tries to make their present miserable condition a little more tolerable; thus it serves rather as an opiate! Then there is no element of combination or co-operation in Charka. The spinners are merely wage-earners who work individually at home in their leisure hours and for their earning depend absolutely on the Khaddar centres.

Again Khaddar work has become synonymous with village construction and our patriotic young men feeling no enthusiasm at all for this barren lifeless programme of the Charka, turn away altogether from the prospect of village work. Khaddar production is being organised almost everywhere by paid workers who earn their livelihood by this work. One Khadi Pratisthan alone in Bengal has employed seventy-seven paid workers.

13. Local bodies are wasting on Khadi much money which could have been used for real constructive work. Srijut Jamshed Mehta who is the President of the Karachi Municipality, recently moved a resolution there to stop the compulsory purchase of Khadi for the menial staff. In moving that resolution he remarked that during the last three years the Corporation had spent no less than one lakh of rupees for encouraging this cottage industry.... ...The councillors were doing great injustice to themselves and to the ratepayers by spending such an enormous amount on Khadi which did the weavers no good. It was really a cruelty to ask the sweepers to wear the heavy cloth and go in the streets. Moreover, white Khadi become dirty soon and the poor peons had to spend lot of money for washing. The colour was tried but found useless. The President emphatically declared: "I tell you it is a real cruelty. We have spent nearly a lakh of rupees but Rs. 85,000 is really wasted. Our purpose has not been served."

14. Khaddar has absolutely no political significance beyond the fact that it has been adopted as the uniform dress by the Congress. On the other hand, the compulsory provision that every Congressman must habitually wear Khaddar, stands in the way of many sincere and honest patriots joining the Congress.

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REPUBLIC OF LEARNING

Prof. C. V. Raman on the aims and ideals of University

The following are extracts from the Convocation address delivered by Prof. C. V. Raman at the Andra University on Thursday.

I am deeply sensible of the honour of being invited by Your Excellency to address the Convocation of the Andhra University this year.

One of the most remarkable phenomena we have witnessed during the past decade has been the springing up of a great many new Universities in India. Counting only those which have received the official blessing, thirteen new Universities have been established since 1915, the first of these being at Benares, at the inauguration ceremony of which I was present, and the last at Chidambaram which Your Excellency's Government have just brought into existence. It is not without interest to enquire into the reasons which have caused this remarkable outburst of new Universities. Broadly speaking it may be ascribed to a feeling of intense dissatisfaction with the administration of the older Universities, a growing conviction that they failed to satisfy the educational requirements of the country. The same feeling of dissatisfaction is indicated also in the attempts at reform made by the older Universities. Calcutta inaugurated the new University era in India in 1914 by bringing into existence almost overnight a University College of Science and Departments of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts and Science. Punjab University, which I visited in the year 1919 to give a special course of lectures, has gone ahead with the creation of University Laboratories and Honours Schools. Allahabad reconstituted itself in 1922 as a teaching University. Bombay and Madras are trying to move, though very slowly. They possess the respectability of age and can therefore afford to be conservative.

UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT

Andhra is one of the products of this remarkable University movement. It came into existence by a process very familiar to the biologist, that is the process of fission of one cell into two. The parent cell naturally transmits its characters including all its weaknesses to its progeny. Madras for seventy years has been an examining and affiliating University. Andhra is precisely the same, with the difference that it cannot claim the respectability of age and suffers from the disadvantage of having no particular place with overwhelming claims to be regarded as its educational nucleus. A further complication has arisen from the fact that Andhra is geographically not really a single unit. The Circars and the Ceded Districts have agreed, at least for the time being, to have a common University. We cannot, however, overlook the fact that their interests are not completely identical.

The most vital defect in the organisation of Andhra University at present is that, as remarked already, it possesses no real cultural centre. The real academic life of Southern India in the past had many colleges and institutions, particularly the Presidency, Christian and Pachaiyappa's Colleges, the Engineering, Law and Medical Colleges, which between them brought together teachers and students from all parts of the Presidency with not wholly unsatisfactory results. Andhra has cut herself off from Madras, but she has yet to find her own soul. She has no doubt some fourteen collegiate institutions within her jurisdiction, but none of these has yet acquired the prestige and influence necessary to give it the status of a University College.

A HALF-TRUTH.

You have yet to build your University and in building it, you must be careful to lay your foundations well and truly. You must envisage clearly in your minds what it is you really wish to achieve and set about doing it in the right way. There is a feeling abroad, which is often voiced from high places, that you have only to do away with affiliating Universities, and put in their places unitary and residential and teaching Universities and that by doing so you would straight away usher in, educationally, a new heaven and a new earth. Let me warn you that this is only a half-truth and a very dangerous half-truth. It is possible to have a unitary teaching and residential University which is quite as bad as any affiliating, examining and territorial University. A residential University which propagates ignorance, communalism and religious fanaticism under the guise of education, is even worse than an affiliating University which leaves its students severely alone to learn whatever they can. Whether a University is good or bad is determined entirely by the ideas and ideals that inspire its activities. No University can be great which has not men of outstanding ability as its teachers, which does not attract the ablest and most ambitious students, and does not provide its teachers and students with opportunities for the highest and most original kind of work. A University is a Republic of Learning. It needs, of course, material resources in the shape of well-equipped laboratories and workshops, libraries, lecture-halls, hostels, residences and playgrounds. But above all it needs great men as teachers. There is no tragedy more deplorable, no waste more appalling than to have huge buildings filled lavishly with books and apparatus and equipment and spacious lecture-halls and to find within them mediocre teachers and misguided students doing an inferior type of work. A tragedy of this kind is much commoner in India than many of you realise.

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.

The essence of University work is that it marches with the frontiers of human knowledge. You require for it men who are explorers in the unknown territories and sailors on the uncharted seas of new knowledge. It is such men and such only that can inspire young minds with real enthusiasm for work, that can infuse their followers with courage and a spirit of emulation, and can lead them to victory in the quest of knowledge. Without such men as leaders, the army of seekers after knowledge will flounder and get lost in the bogs of ignorance. The real aim and purpose of your University organisation must be to ensure that you get the ablest men to be found anywhere as the teachers of your rising generation and to give them generously the material resources they require for their work.

WANTED A CULTURAL CENTRE.

The urgent task ahead of you is to create a centre in Andhra where real University work can be organised and carried on under the most favourable auspices. Surveying the whole of Andhra I feel that by far the most suitable location for a great University centre is to be found at Waltair. It lies on the great highway between the older Universities of Madras and Calcutta being within quick and easy reach of both. There is reason to hope that ere long Waltair will develop into a great port and a wealthy emporium of commerce. Its position as a sea port and commercial town should render it possible to obtain supplies and services for the University quickly and cheaply. Waltair is not too far from the wealthy districts of the Krishna and the Godavari deltas to adequately serve their needs for the highest type of University work, provided adequate residential facilities are provided for the students, and this I believe would be quite practicable.

TRUE AIM OF UNIVERSITY.

From University organization we naturally pass to University aims and ideals. The man in the street is prone to regard a University as something which enables his sons (perhaps also his daughters) to pass examinations and obtain degress and ultimately to secure some sort of remunerative employment. This is not altogether an unreasonable view to take. But it is rather a superficial one, and a University which regards itself as a degree-giving organization and nothing more, will soon find that its alumni are not wanted by any employer who needs talent. There is a fundamental fallacy involved in regarding University work as merely a glorified kind of school teaching which leads to degrees instead of to school-leaving certificates. School and University alike serve the interests of a community. But to imagine that the ideals of Schol and University are identical is to commit a grave blunder, which will in the long run injure the interests of the community. To my mind the true aim of University work is the advancement of knowledge and not the imparting of instruction. In the Republic of Learning there is room for many different degrees of ability, knowledge and training, and the leaders may well be required to help their followers over the difficult places on the road to knowledge. But you require as your leaders men who have courage and vision, and themselves know the true road to knowledge which is by personal study and research and investigation. One who does not know the road himself will only lead others astray. You require leaders and teachers for whom the advancement of knowledge is the motive power in life, and who will inspire others with like ideals, and you cannot get or keep such men if your University is just a glorified school and nothing more.

Human knowledge is not at the present time a static structure which just needs to be occupied and will serve as a permanent rest house for the jaded traveller. It is tremendously vital and dynamic, a something which is ever to be sought and never will be finally reached. It needs for its devotees men of tireless energy and enthusiasm, who seek for the pleasure of the chase and care not overmuch for the triumph of the conquest. Such men are truly the salt of the earth. They are not discovered by Government Departmen's and Official organizations. It is the function of a University to discover them and furnish opportunities for their work.

The aim of University teaching should be to stimulate and guide the student on the right path, to help him to acquire habits of study and work, and to encourage him to exercise an independent judgment on problems presented to him. Such training is only possible by bringing the student into personal contact with teachers who themelves possess great independence of outlook and live a life of strenuous intellectual activity. To deprive our alumni of opportunities of contact with such teachers and to place them under men of inferior merit is to poison the wells of learning. A University or College which converts its alumni into mere passive absorbers of knowledge is doing incalculable harm to the rising generation.

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